January 10, 1776. NUMB. 2455.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Philadelphia, December 20, 1775.

THE Committee, appointed by the Aſſembly to ſettle the Accompts of the ſeveral Battalions and Companies of Aſſociators in this Province, with reſpect to Diſburſements for Drums and Colours, and Allowance to Adjutants, Fugal-men, Fifers and Drummers, will meet at the State-Houſe on the 15th Day of January next, where all thoſe concerned may attend, in order to have their ſeveral Demands adjuſted, and receive Orders for Payment.

The ſaid Committee are alſo directed to make Enquiry concerning the Contributions made by the People called Menoniſts, Omiſh Menoniſts, and Sunday Baptiſts in Lancaſter County, reſpecting the Uſe and Appropriation of ſuch their ſaid Contributions, in order to report the true State and Circumſtance thereof to the Houſe of Aſſembly at the next Meeting.—Therefore, thoſe who will pleaſe to give Information of the ſame, are deſired to attend at the Time and Place aforeſaid.

COPPERAS, Allom, Brimſtone, Brazilletto, Coffee in Bags and Barrels, excellent Florence Oil in Cheſts, Piemento, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY

SAMUEL GARRIGUES, junior, and COMPANY,

At their Warehouſe, in Market-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-Houſe. ‖ 7/6.

TO BE RENTED,

And may be entered upon the firſt day of April next,

THE noted TAVERN and FARM, known by the name of the Black Horſe, ſituated part in Martick, and part in Straſburgh townſhips, Lancaſter county, ten miles from the Borough, on the Newport road. The Farm contains about 90 acres of rich, cleared land, and between 16 and 20 of improved meadow. On the premiſes ſtand a large barn, good ſtabling, and an apple orchard. The whole will be under good fencing, when the preſent tenant moves off. Any perſon inclining to rent ſaid Farm, may know the terms, by applying to Mr. THOMAS SMITH, in Martick, JOHN FERRE, Eſq; in Straſburgh, or to the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia.

Jan. 5, 1776. 6*W*. JOHN GIBSON.

Germantown, January 5, 1776.

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thurſday, the 25th inſtant, by the ſubſcriber, if not ſold before at private ſale,

A LARGE commodious ſtone Dwelling-houſe, ſuitable for a Gentleman's country ſeat; with a large barn and other houſe; alſo nine acres of very valuable land, being meadow, orchard, and garden; the houſe is ſituated nearly oppoſite to John Jones's tanyard. The vendue to be held at Andrew Heath's, in Germantown, at the Sign of the Sadler's Arms, at one o' clock in the afternoon; where attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by

MAG'DALENE MACKANET.

N. B. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſaid place, may know the terms, by applying to the abovementioned MAGDALENE MACKANET, or ANDREW HEATH. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

TWO LOTS of GROUND, ſituate near the Crooked Billet, on the old York road, about 16 miles from Philadelphia; the firſt containing 5 acres, one half good watered meadow, the other a bearing orchard, with a good two ſtory dwelling-houſe, containing 3 rooms on a floor, a cellar under the whole, and kitchen adjoining, with a ſtable, garden, and other improvements thereon; the other containing about two acres, a bearing orchard, with a dwelling-houſe and work-ſhop erected thereon. Alſo to be ſold, a tract of land, ſituate in Gwinned townſhip, on the North-wales road, about 19 miles from Philadelphia, containing 52 acres, about 7 acres whereof watered meadow, 10 acres good woodland, and the remainder cleared; with a dwelling-houſe erected thereon. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe any of the above deſcribed lands, may know the terms, by applying to JOHN CLEAVER, or JONATHAN TYSON, near the premiſes, or DANIEL TYSON, in Philadelphia. *N. B.* The terms of payment, upon giving ſecurity, will be made eaſy to the purchaſer.

WHEREAS, in purſuance of an Act of General Aſſembly of the province of Pennſylvania, an attachment hath been granted by me, the ſubſcriber, one of the juſtices of the peace, in and for the county of Northampton, againſt a certain James Boyd, late of the ſaid county, yeoman; upon which attachment, the goods and chattels of the ſaid James, under the value of Five Pounds, have been attached.—This is therefore to give notice to the creditors of the ſaid James Boyd, that they be and appear, on Monday, the 26th day of February next, at the houſe of JOST JOHNSON, in Bethlehem, Tavernkeeper, then and there to diſcover and make proof of their demands, agreeable to the directions of the ſaid Act.

December 25, 1776. J. OKELY. ¶

WHEREAS in and by virtue of a certain order of James Logan, Eſq; late Secretary of the Land Office, and one of the Commiſſioners of Property, there was ſurveyed unto Peter Allen, on the 5th day of November, 1720, a certain Tract of Land, ſituate on Shickaſſalungo Creek, then in Cheſter, but now in Lancaſter county, containing 200 acres and allowance. And whereas the ſaid Peter Allen ſold and conveyed the ſaid tract of land unto the Reverend James Anderſon, now deceaſed, which ſaid James Anderſon ſold and conveyed the ſaid tract unto William Wilkins. And whereas the heirs at law of the ſaid William Wilkins have ſold and conveyed the ſame tract of land unto me, who have again ſold and conveyed the ſame unto Andrew Kerſhy; but inaſmuch as the bills of ſale or conveyances from the ſaid Peter Allen to the aforeſaid James Anderſon, and from the ſaid James Anderſon to the aforeſaid William Wilkins, cannot be found, the ſaid Andrew Kerſhy refuſes to pay off and diſcharge the remainder of the conſideration money of the ſaid land, according to his contract: I do hereby give notice to the ſaid Peter Allen or his heirs, and the heirs of the ſaid James Anderſon, that I intend applying to the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly of this province, at their next ſitting, on the 12th day of February next, for a law to ſupply the loſs of the ſaid two bills of ſale or conveyances, when they may have an opportunity to be heard thereon, if they have any juſt or reaſonable objections againſt my application.

Lancaſter, Dec. 22, 1775. ‖ JOHN LYTEL.

BY virtue of ſundry writs to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 20th day of January inſtant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Henry Faans, the Sign of the King of Pruſſia, on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet continued into the Northern Liberties, a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereto belonging, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, ſouthward of Poplar Lane, in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, containing in front 40 feet, and in depth 230 feet, to a certain intermediate ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets aforeſaid; together with all and ſingular other the buildings and improvements on the ſaid lot erected; ſubject to a groundrent of Five Pounds, currency, per annum; late the eſtate of John Duſſy; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 22d day of January inſtant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Anthony Fortune, in Southwark, a certain brick meſſuage or tenement, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, in the Diſtrict of Southwark, containing in front 19 feet, or thereabouts, and in depth about 80 feet; bounded by ground of Silas Ingles, George Hardin, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of ----- per annum; late the eſtate of Samuel Ridley; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, and now ſelling, by

ROBERT BELL, in Third-ſtreet,

PRICE TWO SHILLINGS,

COMMON SENSE; addreſſed to the Inhabitants of AMERICA, on the following intereſting Subjects. 1. Of the Origin and Deſign of Government in general, with conciſe Remarks on the Engliſh Conſtitution. 2. Of Monarchy and Hereditary Succeſſion. 3. Thoughts on the preſent State of American Affairs. 4. Of the preſent Ability of America, with ſome miſcellaneous Reflections.

Man knows no Maſter ſave creating HEAVEN,
Or thoſe whom choice and common good ordain.
THOMSON

THIS is to deſire all perſons, who have any demands againſt *James Hutcheſon*, lately abſconded, to attend at the houſe of John Shultz, Innkeeper, in York-town, before us, on Monday, the 22d day of this inſtant January, with their accounts or demands, properly authenticated, in order to receive their dividends of the money ariſing from the ſale of the eſtate of the ſaid *James*, which was attached by the Sheriff, and ſold by MICHAEL HAHN, WILLIAM MATHERS, WILLIAM WHITE, Auditors.

THIS is to deſire all perſons, who have any demands againſt *William Murphy*, lately abſconded, to attend at the houſe of John Shultz, Innkeeper, in York-town, before us, on Monday, the 22d day of this inſtant January, with their accounts or demands properly authenticated, in order to receive their dividends of the money ariſing from the ſale of the eſtate of the ſaid *William*, which was attached by the Sheriff, and ſold by MICHAEL HAHN, WILLIAM MATHERS, WILLIAM WHITE, Auditors. ¶

WILLIAM PEARSON

INTENDS to leave the province as ſoon as poſſible, and deſires all perſons that have any demands againſt him to bring in their accounts, that they may be paid; and all perſons who are indebted to him, by bond, note, or book debt, are deſired to pay off their reſpective balances immediately, or before the 15th of February next, otherwiſe he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity to put their accounts into the hands of an Attorney.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the partnerſhip of PEARSON and NEWMAN, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment. ¶

WAS LOST, about the ſecond of December, 1775, between the Brick kilns and Four-mile-ſtone, on the Wiſſahickon road, A SMALL HANGER, with a Morocco Belt; it has a green handle, graved, and is ſilver mounted.—Whoever has found the ſame and will bring it to Mr. LEONARD MELCHER, Innkeeper, in Second-ſtreet, ſhall receive TWO DOLLARS reward. ¶

Coventry, January 2, 1776.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the houſe of B. Brownback, laſt night, a black HORSE, about 16 hands high, with a bald face, and his fore feet white above the firſt joint, about 8 years old, a natural pacer, with a new ſaddle on with a green cloth with fringe, and a half worn curb bridle. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and brings him to the ſaid B. Brownback, or to the owner, ſhall have a reward of THIRTY SHILLINGS, and reaſonable charges, and if ſtolen FIVE POUNDS for the thief, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ PETER PAUL.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Franconia townſhip, Philadelphia county, an Engliſh ſervant maid, named MARY STUART, has light brown hair, grey eyes, and is about 5 feet two inches high; had on, when ſhe went away, a dark brown gown, a black, white, and red calicoe ſhort gown, three ſtriped lincey petticoats, two of them black and white, a black bonnet, old linen apron, two tow aprons, a dark ſtriped ſilk handkerchief, and a white flowered lawn ditto, old blue ſtockings, footed with black, good ſtrong new ſhoes, with white metal buckles. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as her maſter may have her again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges paid by GEORGE CHRISMAN. ¶

LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

YESTERDAY, about noon, his Majeſty went from the Queen's Palace to St. James's, attended only by two footmen behind his coach. About ten minutes before two, his Majeſty got into the State Coach, attended by the Duke of Ancaſter and Lord Bruce, and proceeded to the Houſe of Peers, where being ſeated on the Throne and a meſſage having been ſent to the Commons, requiring their attendance, his Majeſty opened the preſent Seſſion of Parliament with the following Speech:

"*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

"THE preſent ſituation of America, and my conſtant deſire to have your advice, concurrence and aſſiſtance, on every important occaſion, have determined me to call you thus early together.

"Thoſe who have long too ſucceſsfully laboured to inflame my people in America by groſs miſrepreſentations, and to infuſe into their minds a ſyſtem of opinions, repugnant to the true conſtitution of the colonies, and to their ſubordinate relation to Great-Britain, now openly avow their revolt, hoſtility and rebellion. They have raiſed troops, and are collecting a naval force; they have ſeized the public revenue, and aſſumed to themſelves legiſlative, executive and judicial powers, which they already exerciſe in the moſt arbitrary manner, over the perſons and property of their fellow-ſubjects: And altho' many of theſe unhappy people may ſtill retain their loyalty, and may be too wiſe not to ſee the fatal conſequence of this uſurpation, and wiſh to reſiſt it, yet the torrent of violence has been ſtrong enough to compel their acquieſcence, till a ſufficient force ſhall appear to ſupport them.

"The authors and promoters of this deſperate conſpiracy have, in the conduct of it, derived great advantage from the difference of our intentions and theirs. They meant only to amuſe by vague expreſſions of attachment to the Parent State, and the ſtrongeſt proteſtations of loyalty to me, whilſt they were preparing for a general revolt. On our part, though it was declared in your laſt ſeſſion that a rebellion exiſted within the province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, yet even that province we wiſhed rather to reclaim than to ſubdue. The reſolutions of Parliament breathed a ſpirit of moderation and forbearance; conciliatory propoſitions accompanied the meaſures taken to enforce authority; and the coercive acts were adapted to caſes of criminal combinations amongſt ſubjects not then in arms. I have acted with the ſame temper; anxious to prevent, if it had been poſſible, the effuſion of the blood of my ſubjects; and the calamities which are inſeparable from a ſtate of war; ſtill hoping that my people in America would have diſcerned the traiterous views of their leaders, and have been convinced, that to be a ſubject of Great Britain, with all its conſequences, is to be the freeſt member of any civil ſociety in the known world.

"The rebellious war now levied is become more general, and is manifeſtly carried on for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing an independent empire. I need not dwell upon the fatal effects of the ſucceſs of ſuch a plan. The object is too important, the ſpirit of the British nation, and the reſources with which God hath bleſſed her too numerous, to give up ſo many colonies which ſhe has planted with great induſtry, nurſed with great tenderneſs, encouraged with many commercial advantages, and protected and defended at much expence of blood and treaſure.

"It is now become the part of wiſdom, and (in its effects) of clemency, to put a ſpeedy end to theſe diſorders by the moſt deciſive exertions. For this purpoſe, I have increaſed my naval eſtabliſhment, and greatly augmented my land forces; but in ſuch a manner as may be the leaſt burthenſome to my kingdoms.

"I have alſo the ſatisfaction to inform you, that I have received the moſt friendly offers of foreign aſſiſtance, and if I ſhall make any treaties in conſequence thereof, they ſhall be laid before you. And I have, in teſtimony of my affection for my people, who can have no cauſe in which I am not equally intereſted, ſent to the garriſons of Gibraltar and Port-Mahon a part of my Electoral troops, in order that a larger number of the eſtabliſhed forces of this kingdom may be applied to the maintenance of its authority; and the national militia, planned and regulated with equal regard to the rights, ſafety and protection of my crown and people, may give a farther extent and activity to our military operations.

"When the unhappy and deluded multitude, againſt whom this force will be directed, ſhall become ſenſible of their error, I ſhall be ready to receive the miſled with tenderneſs and mercy! and in order to prevent the inconveniencies which may ariſe from the great diſtance of their ſituation, and to remove as ſoon as poſſible the calamities which they ſuffer, I ſhall give authority to certain perſons upon the ſpot to grant general or particular pardons and indemnities, in ſuch manner, and to ſuch perſons as they ſhall think fit, and to receive the ſubmiſſion of any Province or Colony which ſhall be diſpoſed to return to its allegiance. It may be alſo proper to authoriſe the perſons ſo commiſſioned to reſtore ſuch Province or Colony, ſo returning to its allegiance, to the free exerciſe of its trade and commerce, and to the ſame protection and ſecurity as if ſuch Province or Colony had never revolted.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

"I have ordered the proper eſtimates for the enſuing year to be laid before you; and I rely on your affection to me, and your reſolution to maintain the juſt rights of this country, for ſuch ſupplies as the preſent circumſtances of our affairs require. Among the many unavoidable ill conſequences of this rebellion, none affects me more ſenſibly than the extraordinary burthen which it muſt create to my faithful ſubjects.

"*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

"I have fully opened to you my views and intentions. The conſtant employment of my thoughts, and the moſt earneſt wiſhes of my heart, tend wholly to the ſafety and happineſs of all my people, and to the re-eſtabliſhment of order and tranquility through the ſeveral parts of my dominions, in a cloſe connection and conſtitutional dependance. You ſee the tendency of the preſent diſorders, and I have ſtated to you the meaſures which I mean to purſue for ſuppreſſing them. Whatever remains to be done, that may farther contribute to this end, I commit to your wiſdom. And I am happy to add that, as well from the aſſurances I have received, as from the general appearance of affairs in Europe, I ſee no probability that the meaſures which you may adopt will be attended by diſputes with any foreign power."

LONDON, September 27.

SEVERAL Auſtrian regiments have received orders to march into Poland.

This morning upwards of four hundred hogs were ſhipped off from the tower, and put on board one of the ſhips that is bound to Boſton.

It is reported, that another proclamation will be iſſued, which will be particularly calculated to prevent any public meetings being held, for abetting the cauſe of the Americans.

Diſpatches, ſaid to be of great importance, were on Saturday received from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in conſequence of which, letters were ſent to ſuch of the perſons in high office as were in the country, requiring their attendance in town on an appointed day.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, Sept. 4.

"We have juſt received certain advices here, that the Moors have abſolutely beſieged Oran, with a body of 12,000 of the Emperor's black cavalry, &c. and 30,000 foot, with a moſt capital train of artillery, which is under the direction of French Renegadoes, who ſeem entirely reſolved to extirpate the Spaniards from all their ſettlements on the African coaſt; and the Spaniards ſeem as determined to maintain them; if ſo, nothing can be expected but an obſtinate and bloody conteſt."

Sept. 28. We hear from good authority, that an application has been made by our Miniſtry to the Court of Peterſburg for 20,000 of their troops to go to America, to which the Empreſs and her Miniſters had agreed, but on application to the officers and ſoldiery they abſolutely refuſed to go on ſuch ſervice, and aſſigned for reaſon, that as Great-Britain had declared the Colonies in rebellion, there could be no cartel between them, and whatever priſoners were taken by either party would certainly be hanged.

Oct. 5. Some diſpatches arrived in town early yeſterday morning from Admiral Mann, commander in chief of his Majeſty's fleet in the Mediterranean, ſaid to contain an account of a fleet of French men of war arriving in the Gut of Gibraltar.

All the officers in the army now in America, we are informed, have an actual promiſe of advancement on their return from thence.

Orders are given for four engineers to embark forthwith for Boſton.

The Spaniards work night and day at Ferrol and Carthagena, in getting ready a fleet; and at the latter place every thing in the naval department is under the direction of Mr. Beal, an Engliſh builder.

Oct. 6. A very ſuccinct and impartial account has been diſpatched to government, of the number of Americans now abſolutely in arms in the different provinces, which account makes them to be 53000, officers included.

Orders are ſent to the Warren at Woolwich to get ready, with all imaginable diſpatch, eighty tons of grape ſhot.

Yeſterday the Commiſſioners for victualling his Majeſty's navy, contracted for 3500 cabbages, 140 tons of potatoes, and 10 tons of onions, which were ordered to be delivered into his Majeſty's ſtores at London.

The firſt act of Parliament, we hear, that will paſs the enſuing ſeſſions, will be to deem the Provincials rebels.

At laſt the thunderbolt is upon the point of burſting upon the heads of the authors of the preſent civil war.

The following toaſts are now drank in conſtitutional companies and ſocieties in and about London.

Axes and halters, at the public expence, to all thoſe who attempt to trample on the liberties of their fellow ſubjects, either in Great-Britain or America.

Wooden ſhoes and collars for the deſpicable addreſſers of Mancheſter, Lancaſter, Liverpool, Coventry and Leiceſter.

May Temple-bar ſpeedily be adorned with heads of the enemies of Britiſh liberty.

May Kings remember that they were made for their Subjects and not their Subjects for them.

May the tory authors of the preſent American war ſpeedily receive the full reward of their deſerts.

The project of the Scotch Junto for getting men in order to ſubdue the Americans is an hopeful train, when officers decline the ſervice by dozens, and not one in twenty would go upon ſo bloody an errand was he to follow his own inclination.

The oppoſition of the late Prince and Princeſs of Wales to the mild, juſt, and conſtitutional government of George II. was neither more or leſs than a Jacobite Conſpiracy againſt the principles of the revolution, and the rights of the people. And the preſent ſyſtem of the Junto is only the full grown monſter, the political Caliban, from that ſpawn of ingratitude, diſloyalty and diſobedience.

A correſpondent obſerves, that the triumph of my Lord Mayor over the Junto and their tools is now complete, by the warm approbation and thanks of the Iriſh metropolis, and the GENERAL CONGRESS of AMERICA.—How different are the optics of the Scotch Corporations who can never diſcern merit but through the medium of power?

DUBLIN, October 14.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

Tueſday, October 10.

This day the Parliament of Ireland met, and His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant came in ſtate, and opened the Seſſions with the following Speech.

His Excellency SIMON, Earl HARCOURT, Lord Lieutenant General, and General Governor of Ireland, his SPEECH, to both Houſes of Parliament, at *Dublin*, on *Tueſday*, the 10th day of *October*, 1775.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

YOUR diſtinguiſhed loyalty to the King; your juſt attention to the honour and dignity of his Government; and your well regulated zeal for the peace and happineſs of your country, have made ſo ſenſible an impreſſion on my mind, during a three years reſidence amongſt you, that, encouraged by the experience of what I have ſeen, it is with the moſt ſincere ſatisfaction I meet you again in Parliament.

I am perſuaded that you entertain a grateful ſenſe of the bleſſings you enjoy under the mild and firm Government of the beſt of Sovereigns; and his Majeſty relies on the known zeal and loyalty of his ſubjects of *Ireland*, that, whilſt his Government is diſturbed by a rebellion exiſting in a part of his *American* Dominions, you will be ready to ſhew your inviolable attachment to his Perſon and Government, in the aſſertion of his juſt rights, and in the ſupport of his legal authority.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have ordered the proper accounts and eſtimates to be laid before you, that you may be enabled to judge of the proviſions neceſſary to be made for the ordinary expences of his Majeſty's eſtabliſhments, and for diſcharging an ARREAR which has been unavoidably incurred.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I am happy to inform you, that, ſince your laſt meeting, His Majeſty's tender concern for the welfare of this Kingdom, hath induced him to paſs ſeveral laws in the *Britiſh* Parliament highly beneficial to your commerce, your manufactures and your agriculture.

By the act which extends the great advantages of *Britiſh* fiſheries to *Ireland*, a ſource of induſtry and wealth is opened to you, which has made other nations great and flouriſhing: Let me, therefore, recommend to your earneſt attention, the improvement of advantages, tending ſo obviouſly to promote your navigation and trade; in the purſuit of which you may depend upon my warmeſt aſſiſtance and ſupport.

The act which allows the cloathing and accoutrements neceſſary for his Majeſty's forces, paid from the revenues of this kingdom, to be exported from *Ireland*, is a particular mark of the royal favour; and even that which allows the importation of rape ſeed into *Great-Britain* from this kingdom, under certain regulations, connected with thoſe ſalutary laws paſſed in your laſt Seſſion, form ſuch a ſyſtem of agriculture and improvement as will, I truſt, ſecure riches and plenty to the people of *Ireland*.

A bounty granted by *Great-Britain* upon the importation of flax-ſeed, is ſo marked a recommendation of the linen manufacture, that it becomes needleſs for me to urge the moſt perſevering application to that ſtaple of your country.

The Proteſtant charter-ſchools, an inſtitution eſtabliſhed on the principles of wiſdom and humanity, and ſo peculiarly adapted to the preſent ſtate of circumſtances of this kingdom, are eminently entitled to your conſideration and care.

On my part you may be aſſured that I ſhall continue faithfully to repreſent your loyalty and zeal to his Majeſty; and that I ſhall chearfully co-operate with you in whatever may tend to advance the proſperity and happineſs of this kingdom."

Sir Charles Bingham enlarged on his Majeſty's goodneſs to Ireland, and the grateful ſenſe his ſubjects ought to entertain of the ſame, which demanded a ſtronger expreſſion of zeal and duty than ordinarily, adding that theſe acts had been principally obtained by the attention of Lord Harcourt, and the aſſiduity of Sir John Blaquiere. He thought if the Houſe were cold on the affair of America, it would make the Americans perſiſt longer in their rebellion; but if unanimous in their loyalty, it would bring it ſoon to an end, and prevent other nations from aſſiſting them. He then moved for an addreſs to his Majeſty, which he read; and it was, as uſual, a repetition of the ſpeech in every point, with thanks for continuing Lord Harcourt as Lord Lieutenant.

The addreſs was ſeconded by Mr. Townley Balfour.

Mr. Ponſonby roſe, to oppoſe agreeing to that part of the addreſs relative to the Americans, which he was ſorry was brought into queſtion there, as it was highly imprudent to do, ſince the Houſe could not decide upon it, as no man there was maſter of the ſubject for want of proper materials and proper evidence; nay, even if they had both, it was a ſubject too nice, too delicate, and too high for the commons of Ireland, nay it was alſo premature, as the Britiſh Parliament would meet in a few days, and they ought to wait for their determination. Beſides, they might by intermedling make themſelves ſubject to requiſitions for aſſiſtance not in their power to give. That taking notice of American affairs was like embarking on the wide Atlantic ocean, without a compaſs to ſteer by, or proviſions for the voyage. He inſtanced the ſocial war of the Romans, which was forced to be compromiſed to avoid deſtruction to the empire. He then moved as an amendment, in lieu of the paragraph in the addreſs, to ſay, the commons now concerned to ſee differences ariſe between his Majeſty's *Parliament of Great-Britain* and his colonies. That they relied on his paternal care to heal this breach, and though they had hitherto been ſilent on this affair, they ſhould now be wanting in their duty, if they did not expreſs their hopes of a reconciliation, and if, after the offer of conciliatory meaſures, the Americans ſhould ſtill ſtand out, his faithful ſubjects of Ireland would do their utmoſt to ſupport him.

Mr. Conolly ſeconded this amendment, and ſaid he had in the Britiſh Parliament oppoſed every act againſt the Americans; that they ought not to promiſe any thing on that head, as it would tend to a demand for a ſupply to enable Britain to ſubdue the Colonies, and the next ſtep would be to tax Ireland in the Britiſh Parliament; for it had been already aſſerted there, that they had an abſolute right to do ſo, without their conſent.

Mr. George Ogle urged it was wrong to bring even the idea of America into the Houſe; for if you take the part of the Americans you irritate England, and if you aſſiſt Britain you thereby vote away your own liberties. That they ought not too haſtily fix the ſtain of rebellion on two millions of fellow ſubjects. That the Engliſh longed for the Riſk-lands; and if you vote the Americans to be rebels, for reſiſting a taxation where they are not repreſented, what can you ſay when the Engliſh will tax you.

Sir Edward Newenham ſpoke on the ſame ſide of the queſtion, and obſerved, if they voted againſt America, whenever matters were decided the Americans would remember it, and not take a yard of our linen, nor ſend us any of their flour in any extremity.

Sir John Blaquire replied, that the addreſs was only to teſtify our loyalty, and nothing farther; that the original diſpute was now loſt in the conſequences; that he was not empowered to call the Americans by any other name than that of rebels; that no ſupply would be aſked or expected on their account; and that on the Scottiſh rebellion, and all other wars, the commons always addreſſed to declare their loyalty. He added, that any mention in the Engliſh houſe of a right to tax Ireland, was only the raſh opinion of ſome individuals, not that of Government, and was wrong founded; and this addreſs would be of great effect to end the quarrel, when the rebels found they could have no countenance from hence.

Mr. Conolly ſpoke again, adding that the promiſe made at the augmentation of leaving 12,000 men always here for our defence was now broken.

Mr. Yelverton ſaid he expected a *different* motion from the gentleman who made it; that he could not call the Americans rebels, without at the ſame time allowing the right and authority of the Britiſh parliament to tax them; and no ſlavery can be more perfect, than to be taxed where men are not repreſented. He dwelt on the ſame arguments with Mr. Ponſonby and Mr. Ogle, and ſaid he would agree to the amendment rather than the original addreſs; but had rather every thing relative to America ſhould be totally omitted.

Mr. Dennis Daly obſerved, that the idea of taxing Ireland was to be found in the King's ſpeech at the opening of the laſt ſeſſions of parliament; but, indeed, they might permit Ireland to have one, whilſt the members would be tools to fleece the public.

Mr. Huſſy Burgh ſaid the motion was too ſudden, and they had not time to determine. No money could be voted, without paſſing through a Phalanx of Committees; but here a vote of the utmoſt conſequence to their liberties was urged in a moment. It might be a feather in the cap of the miniſter, but it had a poiſoned dart to the intereſts of Ireland joined to it. Gentlemen might argue on declarations againſt taxing Ireland; but ſhould thirty thouſand Engliſh ſwords enforce that doctrine, the eloquence of gentlemen would be but a weak defence againſt them. On what authority could they vote the Americans Rebels? On none but newſpapers; and he hoped the Right Hon. Gentleman would move, that the proper Officers (Printer's Devils) ſhould lay them before the Houſe.

Mr. Buſhe ſaid ſuch an addreſs would moſt infallibly produce a requiſition for a ſupply to enforce the war againſt America; and if we agree to it, the next ſtep will be to tax Ireland in the Britiſh Commons.

Mr. *Huſſey Burgh* agreed it would be beſt to leave out the entire mention of America.

Mr. *James Brown* ſpoke againſt the amendment. The queſtion was put, and the Houſe divided: Ayes for the amendment, 49; Noes againſt it, 99.

Mr. *Gardiner* then moved, that the whole clauſe relative to the Americans ſhould be expunged.

Colonel *Brown* oppoſed it, and ſaid the whole troubles there aroſe from a ſpeech of Lord Chatham's, which was as unintelligible as St. Athanaſius's Creed.—The Houſe divided: Ayes for keeping the clauſe, 90; Noes for expunging it, 50.

Captain *Wilſon*, juſt before the queſtion was put, ſaid, no reward the King could give could ſatisfy his conſcience, if he voted for the clauſe.

Mr. *Huſſey Burgh* then oppoſed the promiſe of granting for arrears, and moved the queſtion for adjournment, on which the Houſe divided: Ayes for adjournment, 39; Noes againſt it, 82.

Mr. *Charles Bingham* agreed to add the word *unavoidable* before *arrears*, and then the Houſe agreed to the addreſs, and a Committee was appointed to draw it up.

Colonel *Roſs* moved an addreſs to the Lord Lieutenant, which was carried, and the Houſe adjourned, as it was near twelve o'clock.

WILLIAMSBURG, December 30.

We have juſt received an account of the taking 14 whites, and 2 ſlaves, which were on board a tender ſent out, as it is thought, to plunder the inhabitants on the ſeaboard, and to pick up ſuch other baſe wretches as might be found to join in this accurſed trade, as they had 8 ſtand of ſpare arms, beſides other military ſtores, on board. On Friday the 22d inſtant advice was received at Hampton, that the tender was at anchor between the Lighthouſe point and the mouth of York river. Captain Alexander, with 12 privates of his rifle company, Lieutenant Colmiſe and Enſign Holder, as volunteers, together with 6 other gentlemen volunteers from the Muſquetto, were detached, under the command of the aforementioned officer, who found the tender at anchor, as had been reported. The party continued reconnoitering the coaſt till about day-light, notwithſtanding the great ſeverity of the weather. In the courſe of the night, which was exceedingly tempeſtuous, ſhe cut her cable, and drifted on ſhore, when the crew left her, and betook themſelves to flight. The party proceeded to examine, and after purſuing ſome diſtance, found the crew, whom they took, and brought to Hampton. On further examining the veſſel, which could only be done by wading, as the ſtorm continued, and the breakers were ſo violent, that thoſe in the attempt were frequently beat off their feet, twenty four ſtand of arms, ſome new regimentals, and ſome other particulars, were found on board.

Colonel Howe, we underſtand, has taken upwards of 50 tories in and about Norfolk, whom he intends ſending to this city.

A remarkable inſtance of Lord Dunmore's humanity. A ſhip from Cameron, in North Briton, with about 250 Highlanders, conſiſting of men, women, and children, was bound to Newbern, in North-Carolina, but forced, by bad weather, and other accidents, to put into Norfolk, in this colony. Lord Dunmore, whoſe troops had a few days before been defeated in the battle at the Great Bridge, forced theſe poor people on ſhore, ſeized their ſhip for accommodating his tory friends, who after the battle fled from Norfolk, on board the ſhips, and other veſſels, lying in the harbour, and left his other countrymen, with their wives and children, to periſh, for want of ſubſiſtence, in a ſtrange land. In this wretched condition, they petitioned Colonel Woodford to take them under his protection. This petition was tranſmitted by that brave officer to the general convention, ſitting at Williamſburg, who immediately gave orders that the Colonel ſhould take them under his protection, relieve their immediate wants, and afford them all aſſiſtance, to conduct them to North Carolina, the place of their firſt deſtination. In conſequence of theſe orders, Colonel Woodford ſent the Highlanders in waggons, under a proper eſcort, to Suffolk, from whence, by order of the Committee of Safety, they are to be conducted to North Carolina, agreeable to the order of the convention. The Committee of Safety of this Colony have wrote to the Committee of Safety of North Carolina, informing them of the diſtreſſes of theſe poor people, occaſioned by Lord Dunmore's cruel treatment, and requeſting them to give directions for their relief and accommodation, till they ſhall arrive among their friends in that province, amongſt whom they intended to ſettle. Lord Dunmore had forced about 160 of theſe unfortunate people into his ſervice; but upon being informed of the humane intention of this Colony, they deſerted him, and joined their wives and children, except two maidens, who were detained as bedmakers to his Lordſhip.

The laſt accounts from Norfolk were dated the 25th inſtant, when the Liverpool, with the Otter, Kingfiſher, their tenders, and Lord Dunmore's ſhips the Eilbeck and William, were lying before the town with ſprings on their cables. The captain of the Liverpool had very *decently* demanded a ſupply of proviſions, which was *decently* refuſed by Colonels Howe and Woodford. The expreſs ſays that he heard cannon all day Wedneſday and Thurſday, and ſuppoſes that that had occaſioned a cannonade. An inceſſant firing has been heard by many people from that quarter.

Lord Dunmore, we hear, is ſadly tormented with a violent *head-ach* and *palpitation* at the *heart*.

Thurſday being the anniverſary of St. John the Baptiſt, the Cabin Point Royal Arch Lodge of free maſons met, according to cuſtom, and walked to church in proceſſion, in mourning, in honour of Peyton Randolph, Eſq; late Grand Maſter of Virginia, being the only tribute of applauſe the lodge had in their power to pay to the exalted memory of this great man, the friend of Maſonry and of his country, the pattern of benevolence and the ſocial duties.

Intelligence is juſt come to town that we have taken a tender at Hampton, on board of which was Mr. Goodrich. It ſeems ſhe is very valuable.

Extract of a letter from Col. Elliot, to the Hon. the Preſident of the Convention, dated Hampton, Dec. 29.

"I had brought into Hampton river, the night before laſt, a ſloop (in ballaſt) Capt. Bartlett Goodrich, who has

been 20 days only from St. Euſtatia.—I detained this expreſs, expecting to have ſome news from Norfolk, as there was a very heavy firing of cannon heard there yeſterday, which continued till 9 o'clock at night."

The Honourable General Convention have reſolved that no proviſions of any kind ſhall be furniſhed to the King's ſhips, ſo long as they come here with hoſtile intentions; which reſolution they have communicated to Colonels Howe and Woodford, and it is ſuppoſed brought on the firing from the men of war, mentioned in Col. Elliott's letter to his Honour the Preſident, though, from a gentleman juſt arrived from Norfolk (Saturday 2 o'clock) we hear it was only a Chriſtmaſs frolick between Lord Dunmore and the Captains of the navy, upon viſiting each other on board their ſhips.

In the courſe of this week, upwards of 350 minute-men of the Prince William battalion, commanded by Col. William Grayſon, have arrived in this city.

CAMBRIDGE, December 28.

Laſt week both Houſes of Aſſembly came to the choice of five Delegates to repreſent this colony in American Congreſs, for the year 1776, by joint ballot, and the following Gentlemen were choſen, viz. The Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq; SAMUEL ADAMS, Eſq; JOHN ADAMS, Eſq; ROBERT TREAT PAINE, Eſq; ELBRIDGE GERRY, Eſquire.

The toaſt of the day is, *The* AMERICAN GENERAL *and* ADMIRAL.

We hear that a brig from Portugal, bound to New-York, which had been taken by the enemy, and ordered to Boſton, was retaken a few days ago by one of the Continental cruizers, and carried into Plymouth. She was laden with ſalt, and had on board, when retaken, a Midſhipman and 6 or 8 ſeamen belonging to the enemy.

A deſerter came off from Bunker's-Hill laſt Sabbath, about noon. Several others have deſerted from the enemy within a few nights paſt.

Nature is now forming a capacious bridge of ice over to Boſton, acroſs Charles River. It is nearly cloſed a little above the ferry.

Captain Nowell, of Newbury-port, was one of the ſhip-maſters who made his eſcape from Boſton, as mentioned in our laſt. He informs that General Burgoyne ſailed for England on the 16th inſtant, in the Tamar man of war; and that General Howe, beſides ordering houſes to be taken down for fuel, has directed, for the ſame purpoſe, all the wharves, from the north battery round to Charleſtown ferry, to be taken up.

The following Gentlemen are appointed and commiſſioned, by the major part of the Council, *Judges of Admiralty* for this colony, agreeable to an act lately paſſed by the General Aſſembly, viz. NATHAN CUSHING, Eſq; for the Southern diſtrict, containing the counties of Plymouth, Barnſtable, Briſtol, Nantucket, and Duke's county.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, jun. Eſq; for the Middle diſtrict, containing the counties of Suffolk, Middleſex, and Eſſex.

JAMES SULLIVAN, Eſq; for the Eaſtern diſtrict, containing the counties of York, Cumberland, and Lincoln.

NEW-LONDON, December 29.

By authentic advices from Martinico we learn, that on the 4th of October laſt, Captain Grant Gordon, commander of the Argus, an Engliſh frigate, lying in the harbour of St. Pierre, ſent a boat with 12 men on board a French ſloop in that harbour, in ſearch of powder, (ſuppoſing her to be an Engliſh veſſel bound to North-America.) Intelligence of this coming to the maſter of the ſloop, who was on ſhore, he immediately repaired on board his veſſel to know the reaſon of this conduct; the lieutenant of the frigate demanded his papers, and on the maſter's refuſing to exhibit them, a ſquabble enſued, which being diſcovered by the people on ſhore, they went to the aſſiſtance of the French Maſter, on which the Lieutenant and ſome other officers and ſailors went on ſhore, where they were ſoon ſurrounded by a numerous mob, which this inſult had collected; meanwhile the people in the boat were drove from the ſhore with ſhowers of ſtones which were thrown at them, the officers at the ſame time were hooted at by numbers of ſailors and negroes, who followed them to the Governor's, where they went to make complaint; but the Governor ordered them immediately to depart, or he would have them puniſhed for their inſolence: After much difficulty the officers of the frigate got into their boat and made off.—During the tumult a boat was ſent on board the frigate to know the reaſon of this conduct, and the frigate was ſoon after ordered out of the reach of their cannon.

Laſt Monday General Lee, with his retinue and about 30 rifle-men, arrived at Newport, Rhode-Iſland, from the Camp at Cambridge; the ſame day alſo Col. Putnam arrived there.

NEW-YORK, January 4.

A gentleman from Hiſpaniola informs, he left that place but 14 days ago, that 7000 French troops and 9 ſail of the line were arrived there; that two veſſels belonging to North-America were at that place, but not having any credentials from the Congreſs, the inhabitants refuſed to trade with them; and that the Congreſs was in high eſteem there.

We hear, that yeſterday came to town a gentleman from Canada, who has brought letters from thence to ſeveral gentlemen in town, ſignifying, that on the 5th ult. General Montgomery with his army were on the Heights of Abraham, that he had taken into pay 2500 Canadians, that his army conſiſted of near 5000 men, and that he had inveſted the city of Quebec on every ſide.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 10.

Captain Waterman, from Saltertuda, on the 23d of November, in lat. 21:42, long. 65:10, ſpoke the ſchooner Nancy, Captain Archibald Moore, from this port for Jamaica, out nine days, all well on board.

On the firſt inſtant departed this life, at his ſeat in Haverford, Cheſter County, MR. EDWARD HUMPHREYS, (brother of CHARLES HUMPHREYS, Eſq; one of the Continental Delegates) in the 66th year of his age; a Gentleman in whom were happily united thoſe eſſential qualities of the head and heart that tend to the benefit and delight of mankind. He was particularly celebrated for his Chirurgical abilities, having in a long courſe of practice been remarkable for his ingenuity, judgment, and ſucceſs; but what reflected the trueſt dignity on his character, was his benevolence and humanity to his ſuffering fellow creatures, ever delighting to relieve their diſtreſſes, to ſoften the rigor of their misfortune, and to pour balm into their bleeding wounds. Tranquility of mind, the conſtant aſſociate of virtue, was conſpicuous in him through life, and it may be juſtly added, that tho' he "*lived in love with life, yet he was not afraid to die.*" The Thurſday following his remains, attended by a great concourſe of mourning friends and neighbours, were reſpectfully depoſited in Friends Burying-ground in Haverford.

Kent County, on Delaware.

On the 23d ult. a day remarkably cold and gloomy, Miſs REBECCA KILLEN, the third daughter of WILLIAM KILLEN, Eſq; of Dover, in the ſixteenth year of her age, walked out, a little before noon, to a neighbouring houſe about a quarter of a mile diſtant from the town. The minute ſhe entered the door, and approached to the fire, ſo extremely had the chilneſs of the air affected her, that ſhe ſunk down in a fainting poſture. As ſoon as it was practicable, ſhe was conveyed home; retaining yet ſome ſymptoms of life, which did not indeed entirely diſappear for ten or eleven hours after. During all this time, every method and appliance was made uſe of that two very ſkillful phyſicians attending could deviſe—while Hope and deep Anxiety ſtood looking on;—but all appliances and means proved ineffectual.——Endued with a temper meek and exceeding kind; poſſeſſing a ſhare of prudence and diſcretion above her years; having a peculiar happy turn for retirement and ſweet domeſtic uſefulneſs; ſhe delighted to fulfil the pious duties of a *Daughter*, and all the *Siſter's* endearing offices.—Called off ſo early—ſo very unexpectedly, from this her tender department! no wonder, if the loſs of ſuch a one ſhould be lamented.—But ſtill, this conſolation the dear departed *Innocent* hath left for her afflicted father, and the remaining children of the family—*the memory of her blooming virtues.*

At a meeting of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, held at Philadelphia, for promoting Uſeful Knowledge, on Friday laſt, the following Gentlemen were choſen Officers for the enſuing year, *to wit.*

Preſident. Benjamin Franklin, Eſq; L. L. D. F. R. S. &c.

Vice Preſidents. Samuel Rhoads, Eſq; Dr. Thomas Bond, Rev. Dr. William Smith.

Secretaries. Robert Strettell Jones, A. M. Benjamin Ruſh, M. D. Profeſſor of Chemiſtry in the College of Philadelphia, Mr. Richard Wells, Thomas Bond, A. M.

Curators. Samuel Duffield, M. D. David Rittenhouſe, A. M. Mr. P. E. Du Simitiere.

Treaſurer. Thomas Coombe, Eſq;

The following Gentlemen are appointed Officers in the four Battalions to be raiſed in this province:

Second Battalion. Colonel, Arthur St. Clair. Lieutenant-Colonel, William Allen. Major, Joſeph Wood.

Third Battalion. Colonel, John Shee. Lieutenant-Colonel, Lambert Cadwallader. Major, Henry Becker.

Fourth Battalion. Colonel, Anthony Wayne, Lieutenant-Colonel, Francis Johnſton. Major, Nicholas Hauſſegger.

Fifth Battalion. Colonel, Robert Magee, Lieutenant-Colonel, Joſeph Penroſe. Major, George Nagel.

CAPTAINS, according to rank, who are not yet nominated to particular battalions.—1. John Beatty. 2. Thomas Craig. 3. William Butler. 4. John Miller. 5. William Weſt. 6. John Briſban. 7. Samuel Benezet. 8. Perſifor Frazer. 9. Thomas Robinſon. 10. Rudolph Bunner. 11. Stephen Bayard. 12. John Lacey. 13. Peter Scull. 14 Caleb Noarth. 15. Chriſtopher Stuart. 16. Alexander Graydon. 17 Thomas Church. 18. Samuel Watſon. 19. James Hulings. 20. Frederick Vernon. 21. David Lenox. 22. Walter Stuart. 23. Thomas Byles. 24. John Reeſe. 25. John Spohn. 26. Nathaniel Vanſant. 27. James Moore. 28. Henry Allice. 29. James Taylor. 30. Peter Decker. 31. Joſeph Hublay. 32. Matthew Duncan.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS. 1. Joſeph Potts. 2. John Richardſon. 3. A. Johnſon. 4. T. Moore. 5. Joſeph Davenport. 6. John Chilton. 7. Evan Edwards. 8. John Bankſon. 9. ——— Bartholomew. 10. M. Knox. 11. J. R. Read. 12. S. Moore. 13. James Chriſtie. 14. John Lawrence. 15. John Chriſtie. 16. John Williamſon. 17. George Tudor. 18. John Groſs. 19. John D. Wilport. 20. Robert Wilkins. 21. Daniel Broadhead. 22. John Morgan. 23. Samuel Smith. 24. Andrew Kechlin. 25. Adam Betting. 26. William Davidſon. 27. William Bird. 28. M. Kimmel. 29. John Prieſtly. 30. Charles Phile. 31. Michael Hoofnagle. 32. John Helm.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS. 1. James Montgomery. 2. Ezra Bartleſon. 3. Alexander M'Clintock. 4. William Tilton. 5. Walter Bicker. 6. Roſs Currie. 7. John Budd Dunn. 8. John Dugard. 9. Robert Gregg. 10. William Crawford. 11. William Chambers. 12. John Finlay. 13. Thomas Jennings. 14. John Craig. 15. Richard Collier. 16. Andrew Forreſt. 17. Henry Epple. 18. Robert Connelly. 19. Iſaac Seely. 20. Thomas Boude. 21. Michael Ryan. 22. Thomas Holland. 23. Henry Bicker, jun. 24. William Standley. 25. Charles M'Henry. 26. John Woodſide. 27. Charles Betty. 28. John Rudolph. 29. Charles Seitz. 30. Benjamin Armitage. 31. Andrew Dover. 32. Edward Young.

ENSIGNS. 1. Benjamin Miller, 2. James Hunter. 3. Alexander Hall. 4. Job Vernon. 5. John Henry. 6. Thomas Parke. 7. Joel Weſcot. 8. James M'Kee. 9. James O'Harra. 10. John Ganſell. 11. William Craig. 12. William Old. 13. Thomas Wallace. 14. James Savage. 15. John Evans. 16. Iſaac Vanhorn. 17. Ezekiel Letts. 18. Harman Stout. 19. James Black. 20. Thomas M'Intire. 21. Jacob Funk. 22. Edward Hovendon. 23. James Cloyd. 24. Samuel Shriver. 25. Abel Morris. 26. John Wallace. 27. John Berkley. 28. James Maloy. 29. Mordecai Davis. 30. John Dover. 31. Levi Griffith. 32. James Gibbons.

We hear that ſeveral Tories have been taken up and ſecured in Rhode-Iſland, and amongſt them is one of Governor Wanton's ſons.

We hear that on Sunday next Charity Sermons will be preached in the UNITED CHURCHES of CHRIST CHURCH and ST. PETER'S, both forenoon and afternoon, for the relief of the poor belonging to the ſaid Churches.

In COMMITTEE *of the City and Liberties, Jan.* 2, 1776.

Reſolved, That no maſter or owner of any veſſel or veſſels ſhall ſhip any proviſions, goods or merchandize, *of any kind*, from this port, without firſt giving ſatisfaction to, or receiving the approbation of this Committee.

By Order of the Committee,
ROBERT STRETTELL JONES, Secretary.

The Managers requeſt the Printers of the ſeveral public papers in this city to publiſh the following Extracts from the Proceedings of the Subſcribers to the American Manufactory, held at Carpenters Hall, on the 29th of December, 1775.

THAT no freſh ſubſcriptions be taken till after the next general meeting, and after that time all the ſubſcriptions ſhall be in one book, to be kept by the Treaſurer, and the money paid down at the time of ſubſcribing. All old ſubſcribers, intending to increaſe their ſubſcriptions already paid, ſhall enter their names before that time, and have the preference to all others, and in caſe the freſh ſums by them paid in or offered to be paid in immediately after the ſaid general meeting, ſhall exceed the ſum limited at ſaid meeting, then the priority of entry of their names ſhall determine the preference, but the payments muſt be made within three days of the ſaid meeting, otherwiſe they ſhall derive no advantage by ſuch prior entry of their names.

That all ſubſcribers hereafter ſhall pay in addition to a ſhare of ten pounds, an intereſt of ſix per cent. on that ſum, from the firſt of June, 1775, and alſo ſuch further ſum as ſhall be equal to the profit that ſhall be found to be gained by each ſubſcriber at the next general meeting, for which he ſhall receive a certificate for ten pounds, and be entitled to an equal ſhare with the other proprietors.

That all ſubſcriptions not paid in before the firſt day of February next ſhall be deemed null and void.

N. B. The Managers have the pleaſure to inform the public, that they have now in employ 42 looms, and 670 ſpinners.

The New-York Poſt not arrived when this Paper went to Preſs.

Advertiſements, &c. omitted this Week, for Want of Room, will be inſerted in our next.

ALL perſons who have any Demands againſt the former Committee for this City and Liberties, for the purchaſe of Powder, Flints, Lead, &c. are earneſtly requeſted to ſend in their Accounts, on or before the 20th Inſtant to us, the Subſcribers, who are appointed a Sub-Committee for the receiving and ſettling the ſame.

JOHN BAYARD,
GEORGE SCHLOSSER,
JAMES COPPERTHWAIT.

Philadelphia, January 6, 1776.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, Printers of the PENNSYLVANIA MERCURY, &c. being diſabled further to proſecute the publiſhing that News-paper by an unfortunate accident of FIRE, which on the laſt day of the year conſumed the Printing-office, together with their whole ſtock of Paper, Types, Preſs, &c.---They therefore take this method of returning their *unfeigned thanks* to thoſe Gentlemen who were pleaſed to encourage the undertaking, by commencing Subſcribers, and take the liberty to requeſt they will be ſo kind as to pay up their ſubſcriptions (in proportion to the time of ſubſcribing) for the nine months the publication continued, which will at this time particularly oblige Their humble ſervants,

ENOCH STORY,
DANIEL HUMPHREYS.

Philadelphia, January 4, 1776.

SHIP TIMBER,
WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A LARGE quantity, conſiſting of riſing timbers, floor timbers and knees; the riſing timbers to be from eight to nine feet long in each arm; the floor timbers from 17 to 19 feet long, to riſe from 20 to 30 inches in 14 feet, and to be left deep in the throat; the knees to be about 5 feet long in the arm and 6 in the body; the whole of the timber to be very large. Any perſon having a quantity of the above articles, may apply to DAVID THOMSON, or FRANCIS GRICE, Ship-carpenters, who will pay ready money for the ſame.

TO BE SOLD,

AN *ENGLISH* SERVANT Maid's Time, who has 3 Years and 7 Months to ſerve, can waſh, iron, and ſow exceeding well, has been uſed to Children; ſold for Want of Employ. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

GEORGE HAUGHTON, UPHOLSTERER,
Next the City Vendue Store, Front-ſtreet,

CONTINUES to make all kinds of Upholſtery furniture, in the genteeleſt manner, and at the moſt reaſonable rates; likewiſe informs the public in general, that he makes and ſells every article in the military way, ſuch as drums, colours, camp bedſteads and furniture, camp chairs, ſtools, tables, and matraſſes of all ſorts, and begs to recommend himſelf to the ſeveral Committees and the Military Gentlemen to make markees and all ſorts of tents, on the moſt approved method and quickeſt diſpatch. All orders from the country ſtrictly complied with. ¶

The ſaid *Haughton* has a valuable improvement of 300 acres of land, within 4 miles of Fort Pitt, on which is a very good mill ſeat, which he will diſpoſe of on low terms, or exchange.

TO BE LETT,

A FARM in Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, whereon the late Peter Becket lived, containing about 400 acres, 200 of which is banked meadow, and the arable land in the beſt order. As the quantity of meadow will require a perſon of activity to bring and keep it in order, any one with a ſufficient ſtock, and well recommended for his abilities in that way, may know the terms, by applying to JOHN LARDNER, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

First Month 8th, 1776.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber, in Frankford,

A *VALUABLE LOT of LAND, ſituate in Lower Dublin townſhip, bounding on the road leading from Frankford to Newtown, and adjoining lands of Thomas Livezly, Joſeph Livezly, Henry Hagerman and others, about* 10 *miles from Philadelphia, containing* 43 *acres, about* 27 *acres cleared,* 5 *plow land, had but one crop, about* 7 *acres extraordinary rich bottom meadow, lately cleared and drained, the reſt well timbered, and all in new poſt and rail fence, the moſt part cheſtnut, the land is high and pleaſant, and will ſuit well for a gentleman's country ſeat or tradeſman, it having a beautiful proſpect for building. For terms, apply to*

† JOHN ROBERTS.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY commodious two ſtory ſtone houſe and lot of ground, containing about ſeven acres of very good land, on which is a very good bearing orchard, with about two hundred of the beſt fruit trees; ſaid place lies within nine miles of Philadelphia, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Cheſtnut-hill, near William Allen, Eſquire's country ſeat, in a very pleaſant and healthy ſituation, and would ſuit very well for a Gentleman's ſummer ſeat. For further particulars, enquire at the Sign of Rotterdam, in Third-ſtreet, near Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia, of ¶ PETER HAY.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are requeſted to take notice, that I have put my books, bonds, notes, and papers into the hands of George Campbell, of the city of Philadelphia, Attorney at law, and have impowered him to act for me in ſettling them. I further requeſt they will be ſpeedy in paying to him their reſpective debts, which will prevent their being put in ſuit againſt them. RANDLE MITCHELL.

Philadelphia, January 5, 1776.

LOST from a Sled, at the Corner of Third and Pine-ſtreets, the 28th of December laſt, between the hours of 7 and 8 in the evening, Two home-made COVERLIDS, nearly new. The one a bird-eyed, blue and white, hemmed down with thread at one end; the other a flowered blue and white, bound with blue ferret at one end, both made of all wool, doubled and twiſted, and knotted with white at one end. The perſon that has found ſaid coverlids, by leaving them at William Whitebread's, Tavern-keeper, in Second-ſtreet, before they be damaged, ſhall receive TWO DOLLARS reward, and no queſtions aſked, paid by WILLIAM WHITEBREAD.

N. B. If they are offered for ſale, it is deſired they may be ſtopt with the party. ¶

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the paſture of the Subſcriber living in Darby townſhip, Cheſter county, between the 24*th of December, and the firſt of January, a black* MARE, *about* 13 *hands high, three years old laſt ſpring, has neither brand nor ear-mark, is a good likely mare, and in good order, is a natural pacer, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and a long ſwitch tail. Whoever ſecures the mare, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings reward, and if ſtolen, for the mare and thief, Three Pounds, and all reaſonable charges, paid by*

¶ JOSHUA ASH.

LONDON, October 5.

AT a meeting of the Livery of London, in Common-Hall assembled, on Friday, the 29th of September, 1775:

Mr. Deputy Piper acquainted the Livery, that at a previous meeting of the Livery at the Half Moon Tavern in Cheapside, on Monday evening last, at which meeting he was Chairman, it was by them agreed, that an Address to the Electors of Great-Britain on the present alarming crisis of public grievances, be recommended from that meeting to the consideration of the next Common-Hall.

And an address being accordingly produced, a motion was made, and the question put, that the said Address be now read; it was resolved in the affirmative, and the said Address was read accordingly.

Resolved, That the Address to the Electors of Great-Britain now read, be entituled, The Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of London, in Common-Hall assembled, and be entered in the city records, and published in the papers, signed by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, and counter signed by the Town Clerk; which address follows in these words:

To the ELECTORS *of* GREAT-BRITAIN.

Gentlemen,

THE mischiefs which have already arisen, and the great calamities which are threatened from the unnatural war excited in America, by the arbitrary and inexorable spirit of his Majesty's ministers, and advisers, have impressed our minds with alarms and apprehensions, which occasions this Address to you.

As Electors we are more particularly called upon to take into consideration these dangerous proceedings against our fellow subjects in America; because the Representatives of the people are unhappily made the instruments of these measures.

It is impossible we can see without the utmost alarm, preparations making for the prosecution of an extensive and ruinous war with our own Colonies, from which so much of our commerce, and therefore the sources of our wealth, are derived. The inevitable consequence of this must be, an encrease of taxes, already too heavy, and an addition to the national debt, which presses us with intolerable weight. We beg you to consider, what must be the situation of this kingdom, under an augmentation of taxes, and a diminution of commerce; an increase of national debt, and an equal decrease of national resources.

These are the immediate and unavoidable consequences of this war. The probable ones are still more fatal. If our natural and inveterate enemies should fall upon us when we are exhausted of men and money—when our most valuable commerce is ruined, and our bravest and veteran troops sacrificed,—what is it that can shield us from immediate ruin?—If we involve ourselves, then, in this obstinate and expensive civil war, we must owe our safety to the forbearance of our enemies. Neither do we think it improbable, from the desperate valour with which the Americans defend their dearest liberties, that all our efforts will be unsuccessful, and that we shall at last be obliged to sit down under a grievous addition of debt, the shame of defeated armaments, and the fatal loss of our useful and affectionate Colonies.

The provision that is making for the introduction of Hanoverian and Hessian troops, instead of removing, confirms our apprehensions; because we cannot have any confidence in the protection of foreign mercenaries; and feel at once the shame and folly of that policy, which is to burthen us with taxes for the payment of foreign protectors, while our own brave troops are slaughtered in an unnatural, unnecessary, inglorious contest.

For the certain expences of this war, we see no reparation, even in conquest. Desolated fields, and depopulated provinces, are little likely to contribute to our necessities, either by revenue or commerce. No complaint from the merchants and manufacturers in Great Britain, of illicit trade, and acts of navigation infringed, has called for these coercive measures. On the contrary, they have repeatedly petitioned against the principles upon which the war is founded. To secure our commerce, therefore, can neither be the aim nor issue of this war.

Neither can it be to settle a due subordination of the Colonies upon the Parent State, since they have repeatedly and solemnly acknowledged their subordination, and submitted to our controul.

We cannot therefore discover any real object, or possible event of this dispute, should we be successful, but that of establishing the arbitrary power of the crown over our fellow-subjects in America, which must greatly endanger the constitution here, and increasing the number of placemen and pensioners, already so enormous, as to threaten the utter destruction of freedom and independance among us.

The people of the colonies have appealed to their fellow subjects in Great-Britain, for the justice and necessity of their conduct. We are convinced of their having been injured and oppressed. We sympathise in their griefs, and revere their fortitude; every motive of humanity, of justice, and of interest, call upon us to condemn the measures of which they complain, and to declare that we will never willingly contribute to urge their oppressions, or abridge their liberties.

It has been our grief and our misfortune to see, that the repeated petitions from his Majesty's subjects in America, supported by many in this country, have not availed to prevent the dreadful extremities we now lament. The petitioners have been studiously driven to the last resources of despair, by a denial of redress, and an accumulation of grievances, too severe to be endured by a free people.

In the united petition last year from all the colonies to the King, they asked for peace, liberty and safety. Did it become us to refuse such a request? Or to persist in violating the peace, liberty and safety of any part of our fellow-subjects? They pledged themselves, that in time of war, they will be ready and willing to demonstrate their loyalty to his Majesty, by exerting their most strenuous efforts, in granting supplies and raising forces. What can we in justice require more from a part of the empire, restrained, in points of commercial advantages, for our benefit; and labouring, in consequence of that restraint, under a heavy and accumulating debt? Can we expect success from a war, founded in such flagrant injustice? Appealing, say they, "to that being, who searches thoroughly the hearts of his creatures, we solemnly profess, that our councils have been influenced by no other motive, than a dread of impending destruction."

That dread has been realized. Famine, fire and sword have answered their reasonable requests, and earnest applications. Unconditional destruction, or unconditional submission, is the only alternative left them, by this imperious and intemperate administration.

Yet still they were determined to try the force of fresh supplication. This they have done in their late petition to the Throne, more humble, but still fruitless as the former. They say, "knowing to what violent resentments and incurable animosities, civil discords are apt to exasperate and inflame the contending parties, we think ourselves required by indispensible obligations to Almighty God, to your Majesty, to our fellow subjects, and ourselves, immediately to use all the means in our power, not incompatible with our safety, for stopping the further effusion of blood, and for averting the impending calamities which threaten the British empire."

We feel these as the most amiable sentiments of men, cordially interested in our welfare, and earnestly aiming at peace and reconciliation.

In pursuit of these laudable purposes, they solemnly declare their most ardent desire, that "the former harmony between the two countries may be restored, and a concord may be established between them upon so firm a basis, as to perpetuate its blessings, uninterrupted by future dissentions, to succeeding generations in both countries." They declare, that "they do not request such a reconciliation, as might, in any manner, be inconsistent with the dignity or welfare of Great-Britain," that "they are ready and willing, at all times, as they have ever been, with their lives and fortunes, to assert and maintain the rights and interests of his Majesty, and of their mother country." They therefore implore his Majesty, "to take measures for preventing the further destruction of the lives of his subjects; and that he will be pleased to direct some mode, by which the united applications of his faithful Colonists to the Throne, in pursuance of their common councils, may be improved into a happy and permanent reconciliation; and that the wished for opportunity may soon be restored to them, of evincing the sincerity of their professions, by every testimony of devotion, becoming the most dutiful subjects, and the most affectionate Colonists."

To this petition an answer has been refused. The unhappy petitioners are left to deplore the prospect of inexorable war and desolation, and to seek protection in those fatal resources, which self-preservation suggests against impending destruction.

This, Gentlemen, is the alarming state of America, which fills us with anxiety and apprehensions.

We lament the blood that has been already shed; we deplore the fate of those brave men, who are devoted to hazard their lives, not against the enemies of the British name, but against the friends of the prosperity and glory of Great Britain. We feel for the honour of the British arms, sullied not by the misbehaviour of those who bore them, but by the misconduct of the ministers, who employed them, to the oppression of their fellow-subjects. We are alarmed at the immediate, insupportable expence, and the probable consequences of a war, which we are convinced originate in violence and injustice, and must end in ruin.

These are the sentiments, Gentlemen, which we take the liberty of communicating to you, as the reasons upon which we have acted, trusting that, if they meet with your approbation, you will co-operate with us, in endeavouring to bring the authors of these evils to the justice of their country.

Signed, in obedience to the order of the Common-Hall,

JOHN WILKES, Mayor.
GEO. HAYLEY,
NATH. NEWNHAM, } Sheriffs.

Counter-signed by order,

WILLIAM RIX, Town-Clerk.

NEW-YORK, *January* 1.

We are assured that the emigrants from Scotland, who lately put in here, to this their port of destination, and who were sent from hence against their will to Boston, have been all forced into the ministerial service, which act of compulsion was not effected without many of them undergoing the greatest tortures, such as their being chained down on their backs to the ring bolts, and fed with bread and water; several of them suffered this torture for three days before they could be brought to yield, and sign the paper of their inlistment. Many of them openly professed their resolution of firing upon their enemies in action, if reduced to that necessity, declaring they could never look on the people of this country, among whom they hoped for an asylum from heavy taxes and oppression, in any other light than friends, and therefore could never think of treating them as enemies

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at the camp at Cambridge, to his friend in this city, dated Dec. 22. "We have no news here at present worthy of note, the enemy continue bombarding our people, but with no effect; yesterday they threw a bomb within half a mile of the house we live in, which I believe is the farthest they can throw them; it will be our turn by and by. By an express from Newport, we hear that six companies of the royal Irish, and some of the light horse, were sailed from Boston, it is supposed to take possession of that island; Gen. Lee, with a small escort, set off immediately to take command of the troops there, to oppose their landing; the event we are impatient to hear."

A gentleman arrived here last Saturday night from New-London, by water, which place he left the Thursday before, where he saw the post from Rhode-Island, who informed him, General Lee was arrived at that place from Boston, with an escort of about eighty men, in order to defend that Island against any attempts made thereon by the troops that lately sailed from Boston.

Reading Goal, January 1, 1776.

WAS committed to my custody, a certain Negroe Man, who calls himself WILL, and says he belongs to JOHN HUSBAND, in South-Carolina; he is supposed to be about 25 or 30 years of age; he says he run from his master in December 1774. His master, if he has any is desired to come, within two months from the date of advertising, pay charges, and take him away; or else he will be sold for the same, by

¶ PAUL KERBER, Goaler.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the first inst. from the subscriber, living in Monmouth County, East Jersey, an English servant man, named William Newman Loxley, a farmer, about 25 years of age, near 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, remarkably well set, full face, of a swarthy complexion, and has brown strait hair; had on when he went away a round wool hat, brown cloth coat, with many spots of tar about it, a light coloured laced jacket, and a cotton and linen red and white ditto, a white linen shirt, greasy buckskin breeches, black and white yarn stockings, and a pair of pale blue worsted ditto, a pair of strong shoes and a pair of pumps. Whoever secures the above servant, so as his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, by applying to ANDREW CRAIG, in Philadelphia, or to ROBERT WRIGHT.

It is supposed he is gone towards Baltimore. ¶

RUN away, on the 25th of December last, from the subscriber, living in Roxborough township, Philadelphia county, a Dutch servant man, named *Frederick Digimoyer*, a Hanoverian born, speaks but very poor English, a Mason by trade, about 5 feet 5 inches high, wore his own short brown hair, has a scar on the top of his head, by a cut with a sword; had on, when he went away, a blue coat and jacket, black knit breeches, ribbed stockings, a pair of pumps, with square plated buckles, and a felt hat. Whoever secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have THREE DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

MARTIN RITTENHOUSE. ¶

December 12, 1775.

CAME to the plantation belonging to the subscriber, living in Warwick township, Lancaster county, some time in June last, FOUR SHEEP. The owner thereof is desired to come, prove his property, pay the charges, and take them away.

JACOB ENK. ¶

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of *Jeremiah Patterson*, late of Chester county, that the Auditors appointed by the Court, intend to meet at the house of John Scott, in the township of Willis-town, in said county, on the 30th day of this instant, at 9 o'clock in the morning; at which time and place, those who have any demands against said *Patterson*, are desired to attend with their accounts and vouchers, that their accounts may be proved before them according to law; the Auditors intending to make their report to the Court, as soon as possible, that a Dividend may be made among the Creditors: Such, therefore, as do not attend, may blame none but themselves, if they should be excluded. All persons indebted to said *Patterson*, are desired to come and pay the same forthwith, to prevent costs.

JOSHUA ASHBRIDGE,
First-Month 2, 1776. ISAAC MASSEY,
¶ JESSE GARRETT.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday, the 15th day of January instant, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Peter Hay, in Third-street, near the corner of Race-street, a certain three story brick messuage, tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, with the appurtenances; situate on the west side of Third-street, near the corner of Race-street aforesaid; containing in front 15½ feet, and in depth 60 feet; bounded by ground of Robert Correy, and others; subject to a groundrent of 34s. sterling, deemed a proportionable part of a certain larger groundrent, to which the above and other premises are subject; late the estate of John Biles; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

To be SOLD, on the 13th day of January instant, pursuant to the power given to the subscriber, by the last will and testament of John Steelman, deceased,

FORTY-TWO Acres of Cedar Swamp, in Greenwich, in the county of Gloucester, in the Western Division of the province of New-Jersey; which said swamp is about a mile from a good landing on Clemell Creek, and about half a mile from Delaware river; and what renders it convenient to get out rails and post, &c. there is a ridge of land through the middle of it, and it will be either sold together, or in lots, as may best suit the purchasers. Any person inclining to view the premises, may be shewn the swamp, with a draft of the same, by applying to the subscriber, at her house, where attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by

¶ MARY STEELMAN, Executrix.

Chester County, Twelfth-Month 13, 1775.

To be sold by public vendue, on the 20th day of the First-Month next, at the house of Joseph Gibbons, in West-town, the following articles, viz.

A WEAVER's LOOM, Slays and Geers, with other utensils fitting to carry on the weaving business; also a stove, and some wearing apparel, mall and wedges, pitching axe, &c. likewise a silver watch, with sundry other articles; late the effects of Francis Miller; attached for the use of the said Miller's creditors, and sold by GEORGE ASHBRIDGE, THOMAS TAYLOR, and CALEB JAMES, Auditors.

N. B. All persons that have any demands against said *Miller*, are desired to give their attendance, at the house of Jacob James, in Goshen, on the 27th day of said month, in order to bring in their accounts, that the dividend may be adjusted by said Auditors. † 5 W.

THIS is to give Notice, That the SHIP
ELIZABETH,
ROBERT CAMPBELL,
COMMANDER,
WILL sail on the 15th of January inst. wind and weather permitting,
FOR
Cork, Falmouth and London,

ALL persons who intend to go passengers in said ship, are desired to apply as soon as possible to the Commander on board, at Mr. Bickley's wharff, the upper side of Market-street wharff, or at the London Coffee-house, to pay their passage-money and choose their births, that provision may be made accordingly.

WHEREAS the late partnership of LITLE and FLOWER did dissolve on the 20th of November last; therefore, all persons indebted to the said partnership are desired to make immediate payment to BENJAMIN FLOWER, or their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney, without distinction; and all those that have any demands against the said partnership, are requested to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjusted and paid. Said FLOWER continues the business as usual, at his new store, one door above Elfrith's-alley, in Second street. JOHN LITLE, BENJAMIN FLOWER.

N. B. All persons indebted to Jacob Heston, and Company, by Note or Book debt, for dealings at their store, at Samuel Cooper's Ferry, are desired to make immediate payment to John Litle, at the said store, who carries on the business as usual.

‖ 3 M. JACOB HESTON.

Germantown, December 28, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND, containing near 10 acres, very pleasantly and conveniently situated, on the main street in Germantown (adjoining the lots of Mr. Christopher Sower, Printer, and John Bringhurst, Coach maker) for a Gentleman's country seat, or retirement from business. It has a fine level front of 161 feet, or more, on which is a good garden, the dwelling-house stands 80 feet back from the street, is 54 feet wide at the front, with 4 rooms, a cellar and 2 kitchens. The whole house was rebuilt in the best manner last year. At the front of the house is a well of excellent never-failing water, with a new pump in it, and another good drawing well in the yard, a good barn and sufficient stabling for 6 creatures, and a strong stone building in the orchard, fit for any use. There is also on the premises a fine orchard of two acres, with the best apple, pear, and other fruit trees; several acres of rich arable land, quite level, so that the manure cannot be washed away, a meadow of about one acre, through which runs a strong stream of water, some woodland for posts and rails, a good stone quarry, and the whole is in good fence. It is part of the tract commonly called Frankford Company Lands, subject to 5s. groundrent, which may be redeemed for 5 or 6 pounds. For terms, apply to the owner on the premises. ANTHONY STIEMER. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

POSTSCRIPT to the *Pennſylvania Gazette*. No. 2455.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1776.

The New-York Poſt not arriving till Eleven o'Clock on Tueſday Night (after our Paper was ready for the Preſs) we chearfully take this Method of gratifying our Readers with the following Intelligence brought by him.

LONDON, October 28.

AS ſoon as his Majeſty's Speech had been read in the Upper Aſſembly by the Lord Chancellor and Clerk of that Honourable Aſſembly, Lord Townſhend roſe up, and in a very manly and maſterly manner went fully into the unhappy diſputes betwixt America and this country; at the concluſion of which, he moved an humble Addreſs to his Majeſty for his moſt gracious ſpeech. His Lordſhip was ſeconded by Lord Dudley. The Marquis of Rockingham was the next who ſpoke; he differed greatly in opinion from the two firſt-mentioned Lords, and at the end of his ſpeech propoſed an amendment to the Addreſs, which brought on a very intereſting and long debate, in which the following Right Hon. Members aſſiſted with the three above, Lord Rochford, Lord Coventry, the Duke of Grafton, Lord Sandwich, Lord Lyttleton, the Biſhop of Peterborough, Lord Dartmouth, Lord Effingham, Lord Groſvenor, the Duke of Manchester, Lord Gower, the Duke of Richmond, Lord Shelburne, Lord Warwick, and Lord Ferrers; after which the queſtion was put for agreeing to the amendment, and the houſe divided, when the numbers were as follow; Not Contents 69, Proxies 11; Contents 29, Proxies 0.

The Houſe again divided upon the Addreſs as originally moved for; Contents 66, Proxies 10; Not Contents 33.

The Houſe broke up about eleven o'clock, and adjourned till next day.

The arguments in the Houſe of Peers turned entirely on American affairs. The Lords in A----------n candidly owned they had been miſinformed laſt year, and that their meaſures were conſequently founded in error, and had therefore failed of ſucceſs. This conceſſion furniſhed matter of ſevere remark to the Lords of the Minority; the B—— of P——— pointed out the falſe policy of continuing the diſpute with the Colonies, and urged adminiſtration to ſtop the further ravages of fire and ſword. The D--- of R———d followed the R——d P--te's argument with his uſual inaccuracy and inelegance of manner, but with much force of matter. Lord S-----ne, in a warm and picturesque flow of words, painted the preſent ill effects of the conteſt, and ſhewed how much more fatal the conſequences might be if the unnatural war was purſued. His Lordſhip was extremely ſevere on Adminiſtration for the impotency and inexpediency of their meaſures; and after intimating that the introduction of foreign troops without leave of Parliament, was *high treaſon to the conſtitution*, hoped that the day would come, when thoſe who put that part of the ſpeech into his M-----y's mouth, which mentions their being ſent to Gibraltar and Minorca, would be called to a proper account, and undergo an exemplary puniſhment. Lord G-------r ſpoke to the fallacy of the Addreſſes, and the unfair means uſed to procure them, which he proved by citing an inſtance of ſhameful partiality and undue influence, which fell within his own knowledge. Lord F----rs oppoſed the Addreſs.

The buſineſs of Parliament was opened in the Houſe of Commons by ſwearing in ſeveral Members; after which the Speaker read twice his Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech from the Throne; whereupon Mr. Ackland, ſon to Sir Thomas Ackland, moved for a dutiful and loyal Addreſs to his Majeſty in a very elaborate ſpeech, highly commending the lenity and forbearance of government with reſpect to America, and enforcing the neceſſity of aſſuring his Majeſty of the approbation of the meaſures already taken againſt the Americans, and of firm ſupport from his faithful Commons in the proſecution of the war.

The motion for an Addreſs was ſeconded by Mr. Lyttleton, late Governor of Jamaica, who likewiſe expatiated on the neceſſity of ſtrengthening the hands of Government.

Lord John Cavendiſh moved for an amendment, which occaſioned a long and warm converſation, in which the Miniſtry were pretty roundly told of the fatal effects of the meaſures of the laſt ſeſſions.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor ſpoke againſt the Addreſs; called the war againſt the Americans a murderous war; and ſaid, that he ſhould conſider every ſubject who fell on either ſide as aſſaſſinated by the M-----r, and their blood to be laid to his charge; he concluded with recommending an Addreſs to the King, that he would be pleaſed to point out ſome method of conciliating the affections of the ſubjects of all parts of the empire.

Governor Johnſtone ſpoke on the inſufficiency of the preſent forces, to carry this favourite point of Adminiſtration! He averred, that a general diſſatisfaction prevailed amongſt the King's troops, already at Boſton; and that three field-officers of the five regiments, lately embarked at Cork, ſolicited leave to reſign; of this he pledged himſelf to bring evidence to the bar, and dared them to call for it.

General Conway defended the Americans with an unuſual warmth of argument: He called for information from the Treaſury Bench, what part of America we might deem our own: Aſked whether Canada, whether Halifax, nay, whether Boſton itſelf, owned at this Time the ſuperiority of the Britiſh arms?—He declared his conſcience forbad his aſſent to the b—ry of the Provincials, and therefore he firmly proteſted againſt the Addreſs.

Lord George Germaine replied to him in favour of the Addreſs, and conſequently ſupported the meaſure of government; but threw out nothing new, except that he had received a letter from Gen. Burgoyne, who ſaid, that notwithſtanding the diſtreſſes and obſtacles the King's troops met with, they were zealous and determined in defence of their country.

Col. Barre entered minutely into the conſequences of the ſummer campaign, deſcribed the ſituation of the King's forces as on a wen, or little excreſcence of land, blocked up within the walls of Boſton, and the fleet not even maſter of the river in which it lies: he drew a concluſion, that if an army of 22,000 of our forces, with 20,000 Provincials and a fleet of 22 ſail of the line, with more than as many frigates, were 3 years in ſubduing Canada, though compleated every ſpring—what little proſpect could there be for 10,900 men to effect the conqueſt of all America.—He told the Miniſter, that as he expected but little information from him, he would give him ſome: that he had received a letter from a Major Caldwell, who was ſettled on a large eſtate in Canada, who aſſured him, that the Canadians were not by any means to be driven into the war; that he had tried the arts of perſuaſion in vain; that he aſſembled about 1200 of them together, who came with large ſticks, but had concealed 400 firelocks in the woods, which they were determined to make uſe of againſt the Engliſh, if they forced them to take either ſide: Col. Barre further added, that General Carleton and Lord Pitt, were within a quarter of an hour of falling into the hands of Johnny Herbert, a barber, who was now a Major in the Provincial ſervice: he obſerved, that he and his friends were cenſured by the Miniſtry as the leaders of faction; that their converſation with each other was, which of them ſhould go to the Tower firſt; but this they regarded not; oppoſe the King they could not wiſh to do, for their anceſtors ſeated his family on the throne, but to carry their point againſt the preſent unfeeling Adminiſtration, he would readily go to the block.

Lord Barrington anſwered Governor Johnſton and Col. Barre, and denied the diſaffection of the officers, &c. aſſured the Houſe, that they would receive ſatisfactory accounts to the contrary in ſeven or eight days.

The Solicitor General likewiſe replied to C. Barre, accuſed him of drawing falſe inferences from his own premiſes, entered with great ſpirit into the merit of the preſent vigorous meaſures (admitting we had loſt all the places they would inſinuate) in order to put us upon a proper footing to enter even upon a negociation with the Americans.

At ten o'clock Mr. Burke roſe, and ſpoke for near two hours. He raiſed the laugh of the houſe at Lord N—'s expence, by repeating ſome vaunting expreſſions (which he declared had fallen from his Lordſhip in Parliament heretofore) and placing them in a ridiculous contraſt with the unfortunate events which have of late taken place. Speaking ſeriouſly of the preſent ſituation of affairs, he compared America to a people who had emancipated themſelves, and deſcribed the Mother Country as a piratical diſturber of the ports and the naval trade of the Colonies. The diſgraceful blocking up of our troops in Boſton he pourtrayed with his wonted ability of deſcription; and after lamenting the danger of this country, if the diſpute with America continued, he adviſed adminiſtration no longer to make England appear like a porcupine, armed at all points with acts of parliament, oppreſſive to the trade and freedom of America, but to ſhew a friendly countenance, and to meet the Coloniſts with open arms.

Mr. Charles Fox followed Mr. Burke, and with his uſual vehemence and aſperity aimed his ſatire perſonally at Lord N—, deſcribing his Lordſhip as the blundering pilot who had brought us into our preſent difficulties. "Adminiſtration (ſays Mr. Fox) exult at having brought us into ſuch a dilemma as the ableſt of men cannot extricate us from; they have reaſon to cry aloud in triumph, Lord Chatham, the King of Pruſſia, nay, Alexander the Great, never gained more in one campaign than the noble Lord has loſt—he has loſt a whole Continent—moſt able adviſer, moſt accompliſhed General!" Mr. Fox mixed his raillery with ſome very ſerious obſervations on the conduct of the Miniſtry, and took occaſion to mention the old political diſtinctions of Whig and Tory, deſcribing the preſent Members of A——n as enemies to freedom, and rank Tories.

As ſoon as he concluded, Lord North roſe, and after entering into a long juſtification of himſelf, and the plan of conduct he had purſued while in office (replying with conſiderable ſpirit to the inſinuations which had been thrown out againſt him by Lord John Cavendiſh, Mr. Burke, Mr. Fox, and other ſpeakers in oppoſition) his Lordſhip juſtified the meaſures of Adminiſtration, ſhewing, by ſtrong arguments, that they were founded as much in prudence and wiſdom as the ſituation of affairs would allow. His Lordſhip next entered into a diſquiſition of the Terms Whig and Tory, and proved that the preſent Miniſters acted on the true principles of Whiggiſm, and that the meaſures ſketched out in the ſpeech, and echoed back in the addreſs, as proper to be offered to America, were moſt likely to effect an honourable reconciliation.

At 20 minutes after one Mr. Dunning roſe. He pointed out the illegality of introducing foreign troops into any part of his Majeſty's dominions, without the conſent of Parliament, and ſhewed the bad tendency of ſuch a meaſure, and of what evil conſequences it might hereafter be productive, were it now ſuffered to paſs into a precedent. He was replied to by the Attorney General.

The Houſe did not riſe till paſt four o'clock on Friday morning. Upon a diviſion there appeared,

For the Addreſs, without any amendment	278
Againſt it - - - -	108
Majority	170

The following is a Copy of the Petition of the Common Council to the Houſes of Lords and Commons, which was preſented to each Houſe by the Sheriffs on Thurſday laſt. They are both in the ſame words with only a variation of the addreſs.

The humble PETITION of the LORD MAYOR, ALDERMEN, and COMMONS of the City of LONDON, in Common Council aſſembled,

SHEWETH,

THAT this Court having taken into its moſt ſerious conſideration the preſent diſtreſſed ſituation of our fellow-ſubjects in America, are exceedingly alarmed for the conſequences of thoſe coercive meaſures, which are purſuing againſt them—meaſures that muſt (notwithſtanding the great uncertainty of their ſucceſs) eventually be productive of new and more burthenſome taxes, the increaſe of an enormous national debt; and finally, we fear the loſs of the moſt valuable branch of our commerce, on which the exiſtence of an infinite number of induſtrious manufacturers and mechanics entirely depends.

That his Majeſty having been graciouſly pleaſed, in anſwer to a late humble and dutiful addreſs and petition to the throne, praying a ceſſation of hoſtilities with America for the purpoſe of obtaining time, and thereby giving an opportunity for a happy and laſting reconciliation with his Majeſty's American Colonies, to declare, that *he ſhould abide by the ſenſe of his parliament*, this court conceive it to be their indiſpenſable duty, thus early in the ſeſſion, in the moſt reſpectful manner to apply to this Right Hon. Houſe, that it will be pleaſed to adopt ſuch meaſures for the healing of the preſent unhappy diſputes between the mother country and the colonies, as may be ſpeedy, permanent, and honourable."

On Thurſday a new petition of Mr. Sayre to the Houſe of Commons, complaining of an undue election for the borough of Seaford, in Suſſex, was preſented to the Houſe by Mr. Sawbridge, Lord Mayor elect, and ſeconded by Sir George Yonge.

An account of what paſſed yeſterday on his Majeſty's going to the Houſe of Peers.—Mr. Sayre's commitment to the Tower having raiſed the curioſity of the public to an extravagant pitch, the ſtreets of Weſtminſter were crouded by eleven in the morning.—On Tueſday a hand bill, ſigned "A Poor Mechanic," was diſtributed in great numbers, which produced an anſwer on the following day, intimating that the Magiſtrates had provided effectual means to apprehend, and bring to juſtice, perſons attempting to violate the laws. Fifty thouſand of theſe laſt papers were diſtributed. Sir John Fielding's advertiſement combined with the above circumſtances to make people imagine ſomething very extraordinary was to happen. The Middleſex Juſtices attended at the houſe of the Guildhall, Weſtminſter, at an early hour, and about 50 of their conſtables were ſtationed in the Court-room. Another large body of conſtables placed themſelves at the door of the Swan Tavern, Weſtminſter-bridge. At a quarter before one o'clock a body of about 40 conſtables paſſed through the Park to the Palace; and by this time the number of people, in the Park only, could not be leſs than 25,000; but their looks ſpoke peace and good humour; nothing like treaſon, or miſpriſion of treaſon---His Majeſty left the Palace about two; and the proceſſion was in the following order; two horſe grenadiers with ſwords drawn to clear the way; three ſtate coaches and ſix, filled with noblemen and gentlemen in waiting; a body of horſe-guards; trumpets; a body of yeoman of the guards; fourteen of his Majeſty's footmen, two and two; his Majeſty's coach, drawn by eight cream-coloured horſes, with footmen on each ſide; a party of horſe-guards, followed by the conſtables almoſt under the heels of the horſes. All was quiet in the Park, ſave a few faint hiſſes, and a few, ſtill fainter huzzas. At the door of the Parliament houſe a little hiſſing. When the King arrived, the guns at Stangate were fired, and again on his leaving the houſe; and during the period of his being there, two of the horſe-guards paraded Parliament-ſtreet to ſee that all was quiet. His Majeſty was in the Houſe juſt 20 minutes, and he returned as peaceably as he went. The whole number of the people aſſembled on this occaſion were eſtimated at 60,000.

If his M------ had been taken into cuſtody yeſterday, it muſt have been by the ladies; for there were five women to three men, the Park through.

FRIDAY, *October 27.*

Reſolved and read ſeveral petitions for bringing in appeals.

The Lord Chancellor acquainted the Houſe that his Majeſty had been waited on purſuant to their order, to know when he would be attended with their Addreſs of Thanks; and that his Majeſty had appointed two o'clock. The Chancellor and ſeveral of the Members accordingly proceeded to St. James's, and preſented the following

Humble Addreſs of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

"*WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your Majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.*

"*With the utmoſt abhorrence and indignation we ſee the real deſign of thoſe deſperate men, who, by the groſſeſt miſrepreſentations, have deluded and precipitated our unhappy fellow-ſubjects in America, into meaſures no leſs ſubverſive of their own happineſs and true intereſts, than dangerous to the proſperity and ſafety of Great-Britain. The powers they have aſſumed, and the arbitrary and oppreſſive acts which they have done, leave no doubt of their traiterous purpoſe to induce the Colonies to ſhake off the controul of the ſupreme legiſlature, and to bury in an ungrateful oblivion, the remembrance of the great induſtry with which they have been planted; the foſtering care with which they have been nurſed; the many advantages which they have enjoyed, and the expence of blood and treaſure with which they have been protected by this nation.*

"*We cannot avoid expreſſing our concern, that the great tenderneſs with which your Majeſty has proceeded, and the conciliatory diſpoſition which appeared in the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, inſtead of having the deſired effect of undeceiving the miſled, and eſtabliſhing a confidence in the parent ſtate, have been turned to the advantage, and made inſtrumental to the purpoſes of this dangerous attempt; and whilſt we acknowledge this to be the conſequence of the difference of intention which prevailed here and in America, we are penetrated with a juſt ſenſe of the motives which have regulated your Majeſty's endeavours to prevent, if it had been poſſible, the effuſion of the blood of our fellow-ſubjects, and the calamities which are inſeparable from a ſtate of war; but ſince the rebellion is now become more general, and manifeſts the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing and maintaining an independent empire, we cannot but applaud your Majeſty's reſolution to vindicate the rights, the intereſts, and the honour of this kingdom, by a ſpeedy and moſt deciſive exertion; and for this purpoſe, we think it our indiſpenſable duty to declare, that we will ſupport your Majeſty with our lives and fortunes; and being fully perſuaded, that in the preſent ſtate of theſe diſorders, the moſt active will, in its effect, be the moſt merciful mode of proceeding, we hear with pleaſure that your Majeſty has encreaſed your naval eſtabliſhment, and alſo greatly augmented your land forces. We are ſenſible of your Majeſty's kind conſideration, in having done it in ſuch a manner as may be the leaſt burthenſome to your kingdoms; and your Majeſty may be aſſured that we ſhall chearfully concur in whatever may be neceſſary to enable your Majeſty to proſit of the friendly diſpoſitions of foreign powers.*

"*We are deeply impreſſed by the gracious motives which induced your Majeſty to ſend a part of your electoral troops to the garriſons of Gibraltar and Port Mahon, by which aſſiſtance this country will be enabled to employ a large number of its own eſtabliſhed forces in the maintenance of its authority; and we return your Majeſty our ſincere thanks for having ſo providentially pointed out to us a farther reſource in that national body of men, ſo conſtitutional in their nature, and ſo zealous in their duty, the militia of this kingdom.*

"*We cannot ſufficiently admire your Majeſty's benevolent declaration, that when the wiſhed-for period arrives, that the unhappy and deluded multitude, againſt whom this force will be directed, ſhall become ſenſible of their error, your Majeſty will receive the miſled with tenderneſs and mercy; and we are fully ſenſible of the [illegible] compaſſionate ſentiment which has determined your Majeſty to delegate authority to certain perſons upon the ſpot, to grant general or particular pardons and indemnities, in ſuch manner, and to ſuch perſons as they ſhall think fit, and to receive the ſubmiſſion of any province or colony which ſhall be diſpoſed to return to its*

allegiance; and we will moſt readily concur in granting to the perſons ſo commiſſioned ſuch further powers as may beſt tend to promote and effectuate your Majeſty's ſalutary meaſures.

"*Permit us, Sir, to offer our grateful acknowledgments to your Majeſty, for the full and explicit communication which your Majeſty has been pleaſed to make to us, and at the ſame time to expreſs the juſt ſenſe we entertain of the numerous bleſſings we enjoy, flowing from the ſource of never-ceaſing attention with which your Majeſty is occupied for the ſafety and happineſs of all your people; and we beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that we participate the ſame deſire which animates your royal breaſt, and feel no other wiſh than to re-eſtabliſh order and tranquility through the ſeveral parts of your dominions, upon the baſis of a cloſe connection with, and conſtitutional dependance upon, Great-Britain.*"

To which his Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious Anſwer.

"My Lords,

I RECEIVE with the moſt ſenſible ſatisfaction this Addreſs, ſo fully expreſſive of your duty and loyalty to me. Nothing can be more acceptable than the aſſurances you give of your utmoſt ſupport to enable me to re-eſtabliſh order and tranquility throughout all my dominions, and I ſhall moſt heartily concur with any meaſures that may tend to ſo ſalutary a purpoſe."

FRIDAY, October 27.

A report was made from the Committee appointed to draw up an Addreſs to his Majeſty, that the Committee had drawn up an Addreſs, which was read.

Reſolved, That the ſaid Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty by the whole Houſe.

Ordered, That ſuch Members as are of the Privy Council do wait on his Majeſty to know when he will be attended therewith.

A motion being made for re-committing the Addreſs, a great debate enſued, in which moſt of the principal ſpeakers on both ſides took a very warm part. Particular objection was made to the following clauſe; "We thank-" fully acknowledge the gracious conſiderations which "induced your Majeſty to take this ſtep," (meaning the introduction of his electoral troops into the garriſons of Gibraltar and Port-Mahon) The gentlemen in oppoſition conſidered this clauſe as a full approbation of the meaſure; whilſt the friends of Adminiſtration inſiſted it was no more than a compliment to his Majeſty's *good Intentions*, and left the meaſure itſelf a matter of future deliberation. Mr. W---burne and Mr. D--ning had a long converſation upon the different interpretations of the clauſe.

Mr. C---wall acknowledged that there had been miſmanagement *ſomewhere*; but whether by the Parliament in not granting a ſufficient force; by the Miniſtry in not properly applying the forces granted; or by the officers who had the command of them, in not exerciſing them effectually, he would not *then* aſſert, but probably might one day afford matter for enquiry in that Houſe. However, he could not avoid ſaying thus much in favour of Adminiſtration, that a miniſter in this country, though he may ſee much farther into future events than the reſt of his countrymen, cannot take any great ſtep without having the Cry of the people with him; had Government demanded 40,000 men the laſt ſeſſion to ſend to America, the people would have thought them mad, but now that the people were with them, he did not doubt of ſucceſs. He cenſured thoſe Members very ſeverely, who had voted laſt ſeſſion with Adminiſtration, and expreſſed themſelves very differently in this debate: He alluded particularly to Mr. Ch. Fox, who, he ſaid, as well as himſelf, had been raiſed to very important offices in the ſtate at too early an age.

Mr. Fox, in reply, proteſted that he had been deceived by the Miniſtry; he had been taught to believe that government had ſo many friends in America, that the appearance of a few regiments there would give them ſecurity in avowing themſelves, ſecure obedience to our laws, and enſure *peace*; that upon this principle he had voted for ſending over the forces laſt ſeſſion; *peace* was his object in that meaſure, but now that the Miniſter declared himſelf for *war*, he could not but object to his proceedings.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland ſaid, it would be ridiculous in Adminiſtration to recede at preſent, or to liſten to conciliatory meaſures, whilſt America was making ſo effectual a reſiſtance; that all Europe would ſay, we had felt our inability to enforce our rights, and therefore were glad to accommodate matters upon any terms; that when we had regained and re-eſtabliſhed our authority there, he would be happy to join in any plan for the better and more happy government of that part of the Empire. He ſaid it was not uncommon for Great-Britain to be unſucceſsful in the beginning, and victorious in the progreſs and concluſion of her wars, and that he was not at all diſmayed by the gloomy pictures which ſome gentlemen were pleaſed to draw of our perilous and deplorable ſituation.

Mr. Th--loe inſiſted that decency demanded that we ſhould return his Majeſty thanks for the conſiderations which induced him to take the ſtep, though we might afterwards condemn the meaſure. *Suaviter in modo, ſed fortiter in re*, ſhould ever be a maxim in Britiſh minds; he declared that it was his opinion that the Bill of Rights did not forbid the introduction of foreign troops into our territories abroad; that it only mentioned *this kingdom*; that conſequently he could no more ſee any illegality, than he could danger, in the meaſure.

Sir William W-ke inſiſted, that the Bill of Rights was only declaratory of rights exiſting prior to that act, that therefore the people were not to confine their claims to the literal terms of it, but to recur to the great principles upon which that declaration was founded.

Mr. D--ning argued upon the ſame grounds.

Governor Johnſtone arraigned the conduct of Adminiſtration pretty ſeverely; he declared that he was certain the Hanoverian ſoldiers could not be tried by martial law for any offences; that if they ſhould be tried, they would have an action in Great-Britain againſt their officers, and that if any of them ſhould be put to death, in conſequence of the ſentence of a Court Martial, thoſe who gave the ſentence would be guilty of murder according to our laws; he inſiſted, that our garriſons abroad were, in the true ſenſe of the word, a part of this kingdom, and he was againſt the clauſe as a dangerous precedent.

Mr. Grenville very pathetically deplored the ſtate of our national affairs, and was convinced, he ſaid, that nothing but misfortunes could be the conſequence. Let Adminiſtration, ſays he, call the Pope from Rome, the Mufti from Conſtantinople, the High Prieſt from the Synagogue, to their aid, let the aſſaſſinating knife into the hands of ſlaves, and teach them to butcher their maſters, yet ſtill the event muſt be ruinous to this nation. Suppoſe America conquered, its towns deſtroyed, its fields laid waſte, we muſt keep up a large ſtanding army to ſupport our triumph; but can we make them in ſuch a ſtate raiſe money ſufficient to pay for their own chains? Can we make them build up their ſhattered cities by force?

Mr. F---land, though he confeſſed his diſlike to the employing foreign mercenaries, without the conſent of Parliament, declared his objection to the recommitment of the Addreſs: He did not wiſh to impede the meaſures of Government at ſo critical a time, but he wiſhed the miniſter had called the Parliament together laſt ſummer, rather than take that ſtep without their concurrence, however neceſſary the ſtep might have been; he was ſorry, he ſaid, that ſo little advantage had been made of the grants made laſt ſeſſions for the purpoſe of enforcing American obedience, and threw out ſome ſevere remarks upon that *indolence* of temper, and *diſlike* to buſineſs, which ſeemed inherent in the character of the miniſter; and to this diſpoſition he attributed the little ſucceſs of what he *ventured to call* our ſummer's campaign in America; however, he ſweetened this doſe of cenſure with a great many compliments on the vaſt abilities and amiable diſpoſition of the noble Lord.

This called up Lord North, who, after ſome difference about order, obſerved, that he would not have perſiſted ſo much in his deſire to be heard, had not ſomething, which had fallen from the gentleman who ſpoke laſt, demanded a reply, which might not come ſo well at another time. He was greatly obliged to the gentleman, he ſaid, for that candor and boldneſs with which he had treated his character. He was not diſpleaſed to hear his faults from whatever motive they might be ſuggeſted; ſometimes, as in the preſent inſtance, they were ſuggeſted by candid, and ſometimes by malicious ones. Thoſe who ſuggeſted them from the firſt cauſe he thanked and eſteemed; thoſe who diſplayed them from the latter principle he deſpiſed. He confeſſed that indolence of temper which Mr. F--land had noticed, and that diſlike to buſineſs, but declared that he was forced into the poſt he now held; that ſtormy and tempeſtuous as the ocean is, through which he has to ſteer, he would never of his own accord abandon it till the ſtorm had ſubſided; he acknowledged he had been deceived in events, but that he had adopted his meaſures laſt ſeſſions to the then ſtate of affairs, not imagining that all America would have armed in the cauſe. It was eaſy, he ſaid, to ſee what has happened, but who could have foreſeen that things would happen ſo? Adminiſtration had proceeded upon the information they had received; if gentlemen were in poſſeſſion of better information, why did they not communicate it? He ſaid, that when he adopted the neceſſary plan of ſending Hanoverians to our garriſons, he had not a doubt of the legality of the meaſure; that if it ſhould be found that he was miſtaken in this point, though the matter itſelf ſhould be approved, any danger which might be dreaded from the precedent might be prevented by a bill of indemnity; that the neceſſity of taking ſuch a ſtep was clear, from the danger of confiding ſolely in our militia for the internal defence of the nation, however brave they might be; and if he had waited for the meeting of Parliament, our troops in Gibraltar and Port Mahon could not be brought over time enough to have admitted of an early and vigorous exertion of our forces againſt the rebels. To call the Parliament in ſummer would, he ſaid, have been exceedingly diſagreeable and burthenſome to the nation, and many inſtances could not be found in our hiſtory of a Parliament called ſo early as the preſent. He had, he ſaid, as great a veneration for liberty as any man in that Houſe; and he hoped the Americans were too brave and worthy of their glorious anceſtors, to heſitate a moment in their choice between ſlavery or war, between ignominy or death; but in the preſent inſtance there was no queſtion of ſlavery. Their friends have ſaid, that they only wiſhed to be put on the ſame footing on which they were in 1763. He aſſerted that Adminiſtration wiſhed for no more, and he could not believe that America, without money, without trade, without reſources, could continue to preſer a ruinous and laſting war with the incenſed power of Great-Britain, to the bleſſings of liberty and peace in a happy dependance on her. He ſpoke very pathetically of the integrity of his heart, and of the happineſs which he hoped to derive in the laſt moments of his life, from the teſtimony of his own conſcience, and concluded with a beautiful deſcription of the envied, ſplendid wretchedneſs of his miniſterial ſtation.

Col. B--re, in a very ludicrous manner, obſerved, that the noble Lord could very calmly bear to hear his faults announced from ſome quarters; that his Lordſhip ſtood the attacks of a certain *northern dialect* with a very good grace, and he was inſtantly ſhot dead with the *brogue*; and what was acknowledged to be extremely candid on one ſide of the Houſe, was downright malice from another; he kiſſes the rod in ſome hands, and is exceedingly docile, but is very ſore when the laſh is taken by ſome others. The reaſon, he ſaid, which induced all America to take arms ſooner than the noble Lord had expected, was to oppoſe a common enemy; the circumſtance put him in mind of a ſpeech made by Marſhal Scomberg to the Britiſh troops as they were croſſing the river Boyne in Ireland, *à le devoir mes infans, voila vos ennemis!* At length the Houſe was re-called to the queſtion by Sir [illegible] being out of order was not put; after ſome altercation, the queſtion before them was put, and the Houſe divided, when the numbers were 176 to 72.

Lord North then moved for "leave to bring in a bill to empower his Majeſty to call out the militia when a rebellion appeared in any part of his dominions," which was carried, and the Houſe roſe immediately (about a quarter after one this morning) and adjourned till Monday.

This day, at 2 o' clock, the Addreſs of the Hon. Houſe of Commons was preſented to his Majeſty at St. James's.

This morning Stephen Sayre, Eſq; by virtue of a Habeas Corpus granted by Lord Mansfield, was carried from the Tower to Lord Mansfield's houſe, where his caſe was argued, when his Lordſhip was pleaſed to diſcharge him on bail, himſelf in 500l. penalty, and two ſureties in 250l. each.

PHILADELPHIA.

In CONGRESS, *January* 2, 1776.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to this Congreſs, that divers honeſt and well meaning, but uninformed people in theſe colonies, have, by the art and addreſs of miniſterial agents, been deceived and drawn into erroneous opinions reſpecting the American cauſe, and the probable iſſue of the preſent conteſt:

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the different Committees, and other friends to American liberty in the ſaid colonies, to treat all ſuch perſons with kindneſs and attention, to conſider them as the inhabitants of a country determined to be free, and to view their errors as proceeding rather from want of information than want of virtue or public ſpirit, to explain to them the origin, nature and extent of the preſent controverſy, to acquaint them with the fate of the numerous petitions preſented to his Majeſty, as well by Aſſemblies as by Congreſſes, for reconciliation and redreſs of grievances, and that the laſt from this Congreſs humbly requeſting the ſignal favour of being heard, like all the others, has proved unſucceſsful; to unfold to them the various arts of adminiſtration to enſnare and enſlave us, and the manner in which we have been cruelly driven to defend by arms thoſe very rights, liberties and eſtates, which we and our forefathers had ſo long enjoyed unmoleſted in the reigns of his preſent Majeſty's *predeceſſors*. And it is hereby recommended to all Conventions and Aſſemblies in theſe colonies liberally to diſtribute among the people the proceedings of this and the former Congreſs, the late ſpeeches of the great patriots in both Houſes of Parliament relative to American grievances, and ſuch other pamphlets and papers as tend to elucidate the merits of the American cauſe. The Congreſs being fully perſuaded that the more our right to the enjoyment of our ancient liberties and privileges is examined, the more juſt and neceſſary our preſent oppoſition to miniſterial tyranny will appear.

And with reſpect to all ſuch unworthy Americans as, regardleſs of their duty to their Creator, their country, and their poſterity, have taken part with our oppreſſors, and influenced by the hope or poſſeſſion of ignominious rewards, ſtrive to recommend themſelves to the bounty of adminiſtration by miſrepreſenting and traducing the conduct and principles of the friends of American liberty, and oppoſing every meaſure formed for its preſervation and ſecurity, Reſolved, That it be recommended to the different Aſſemblies, Conventions, and Committees or Councils of Safety in the United Colonies, by the moſt ſpeedy and effectual meaſures to fruſtrate the miſchievous machinations, and reſtrain the wicked practices of theſe men. And it is the opinion of this Congreſs that they ought to be diſarmed, and the more dangerous among them either kept in ſafe cuſtody, or bound with ſufficient ſureties to their good behaviour.

And in order that the ſaid Aſſemblies, Conventions, Committees or Councils of Safety, may be enabled with greater eaſe and facility to carry this reſolution into execution; *Reſolved*, That they be authoriſed to call to their aid whatever Continental troops, ſtationed in or near their reſpective colonies, may be conveniently ſpared from their more immediate duty; and the commanding officers of ſuch troops are hereby directed to afford the ſaid Aſſemblies, Conventions, Committees or Councils of Safety, all ſuch aſſiſtance in executing this reſolution as they may require, and which, conſiſtent with the good of the ſervice, may be ſupplied.

Reſolved, That all detachments of Continental troops, which may be ordered on the buſineſs in the aforegoing reſolution mentioned, be, while ſo employed, under the direction and controul of the Aſſemblies, Conventions, Committees, or Councils of Safety aforeſaid.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to all the United Colonies to aid each other (on requeſt from their reſpective Aſſemblies, Conventions, Committees or Councils of Safety, and County Committees) on every emergency, and to cultivate, cheriſh and increaſe the preſent happy and neceſſary union, by a continual interchange of mutual good offices.

And whereas the execrable barbarity with which this unhappy war has been conducted on the part of our enemies, ſuch as burning our defenceleſs towns and villages, expoſing their inhabitants, without regard to ſex or age, to all the miſeries which loſs of property, the rigour of the ſeaſon, and inhuman devaſtation can inflict, exciting domeſtic inſurrections and murders, bribing the ſavages to deſolate our frontiers, and caſting ſuch of us, as the fortune of war has put into their power, into goals, there to languiſh in irons and in want; compelling the inhabitants of Boſton, in violation of the treaty, to remain confined within the town, expoſed to the inſolence of the ſoldiery, and other enormities at the mention of which decency and humanity will for ever bluſh, may juſtly provoke the inhabitants of theſe Colonies to retaliation, *Reſolved*, That it be recommended to them to continue mindful, that humanity ought to diſtinguiſh the brave, that cruelty ſhould find no admiſſion among a free people, and to take care that no page in the annals of America be ſtained by a recital of any action which juſtice or chriſtianity may condemn, and to reſt aſſured that whenever retaliation may be neceſſary or tend to their ſecurity, this Congreſs will undertake the diſagreeable taſk.

Reſolved, That the Aſſemblies, Conventions, or Committees or Councils of Safety be requeſted forthwith to tranſmit to this Congreſs copies of all the petitions, memorials and remonſtrances, which have been by their reſpective colonies preſented to the Throne, or either Houſe of Parliament, ſince the year 1772, and that they alſo inform this Congreſs whether any and what anſwers were given to them. *Extracts from the Minutes,*

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

[illegible]*delphia*: Printed by H[illegible] 1776.